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HICAGO SHOW
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y, and Saturday,
9, & 10.
GREAT
O SHOW,
SEUM,
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EXPOSITION OF
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th Century!
ANVAS is required to exhibit
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rie Department,
us specimens of Zoology.
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d Inanimate Nature.
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t ever witnessed, being com-
Celebrities famous throughout
EQUESTRIENNES!
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ROBINSON,
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Eugene Robinson,
Pad or Saddle Introduced,
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following Special Features are
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APANESE TROUPE!
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A MINIATURE CIRCUS
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P OF THE AIR
in operation.
to be seen only in the GREAT
can be produced by no other
, at 2 and 7½ p. m.
Children, 25 cents.
the brilliant street parade,
be given in future advertise-
IMPROVEMENT.
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ers interested in the
f West Washington-
t-st. west to Central
ed to meet the Park
at their rooms, No.
ed-st., on TUESDAY
, at 4 o'clock p. m.,
in reference to the
said street.
S. LODING, Sec.
USICAL.
NOS.—A number of desirable
price from $75 to $250, taken in
NWAY
a very choice assortment of low
Pianos, together with a superb
Steinway instruments.
SMITH & NIXON,
162 State-st., Chicago,
Agents for Steinways' Pianos.
OPOSALS.
WELL MEN.
structions from the City Council
Colorado, proposals, and so mark-
for the sinking of an Artesian
feet, providing flowing water is
th. The Well to be six inches
Twenty-five per cent to be paid
feet is ... and the balance
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the rate per each one hundred
to give sufficient bonds to insure
of the work. The right is re-
all bids. Work to commence by
W. J. BARKER,
ittee on Water for Irrigation,
Denver, Colorado.
ELLANEOUS.
Mouldings,
erial for Wire Window Screens
ILDING FACTORY, 23 North
SUMPTIVES.
of Toronto, Canada, has rooms
el, Dearborn-st., where he cures
ia, and Nasal Catarrh, by the
Medicated Vapors, and Atom-
the address at the office, the Dr.
city or country. Catarrh cured
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AWAY,
RRIS Great Wholesale and Re-
Tea Sets, Best Japan, $1.
outh Halsted-st. 346 Archer-av.
REKA,"
pplied, but to nothing is it as
"EUREKA SHIRTS."
T. Their fit is entirely differ-
in the market.
Madison-st.
Large Arrival
Spring water, fresh from the
sold on draught. VAN
& REID, 92 and 94 Lake-st.
E LAUNDRY
South Canal-st.,
north of Madison.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1873. NUMBER 259.

REAL ESTATE.

JACOB C. MAGILL,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Adams-st., near Ashland-av., a two-story and basement brick, Mansard roof, 12 rooms, all modern improvements. Price, $12,500. Terms, $500 cash, balance $200 per month till paid for. JACOB C. MAGILL,
81 and 83 Clark-st.

Desirable Investment.

I am instructed by owners to offer for sale, on favorable terms, 5, 10, 20, 30, or 40 acres of the property known as the "Steel Farm," situated in Sec. 26, T. 39, R. 13, in the southwestern part of the city, bounded north and south by Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first-sts, and east and west by Kedzie-av. and Mowry-sts.

This property adjoins Lawndale on the south, and is certain to advance rapidly in value.

The attention of Capitalists is called to this Advertisement.

Apply to JOHN JOHNSTON, Agent for Owners,
Room 4, Nos. 84 and 86 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

A good House and Barn; beautiful grounds, ornamented with trees and shrubbery, three blocks west of Union Park, on Washington-st., at a bargain; one-fourth cash, balance on long time; would take part pay in suburban property. Address B 27, Tribune office.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

At Highland Park, a first-class house of 11 rooms; lot 100x200 feet. Price, $5,000. If not sold soon, will rent for $40 a month.
C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
54 Washington-st.

Highland Park Building Co.,

Office 153 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building.
Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms.
FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION
AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 30 Platt-st., N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES,

Removed from 573 Wabash-av. to
39 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Near Sherman House, where these popular Family and Light Manufacturing Sewing Machines can be obtained; also, Needles, Thread and Attachments. Machines repaired as usual.

Agents wanted in every County in this State.
C. W. SHERWOOD,
General Agent.

FLOWERING PLANTS, &c.

FLOWERING PLANTS,
Bonquets, and Floral Designs.

A choice assortment of House, or Bedding Plants, at reasonable prices, at the large Conservatory on North Clark-st., one block north of Chicago-av., or at southeast corner of State and Washington-sts., entrance through Roddin & Hamilton's, Jewelers.

WM. T. SHEPHERD,
FLORIST.

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
HARDWOOD LUMBER.

Also, Mahogany, Rosewood, Florida Cedar, Veneers, &c.
Particular attention paid to filling bills for any kind of Hardwood or Fancy Lumber.
OFFICE AND YARD—No. 211 South Market-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.
W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

For Rent.

Corner Store, and two connected with Hotel, in Briggs House, corner of Fifth-av. and Randolph-st. Apply to CHASE & ADAMS, 21 Bryan Block.

LOTTERY.

$75,000 IN CASH FOR $1.
OMAHA LOTTERY!

To erect the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum, to be drawn in public May 20, 1873. Positively. Tickets $1 each, or Six for $5. Tickets sent by Express C. O. D., if desired. 1 Cash Prize, $75,000; 1 Cash Prize, $25,000; 1 Cash Prize, $15,000. We will send a certificate of 20 tickets on receipt of $10, and the balance, $10 more, to be deducted from the Prizes after the drawing. For balance of Prizes send for Circular. Endorsed by his Excellency, Gov. W. H. James, and the best business men of the State. AGENTS WANTED. Address
J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

HOTEL.

BRIGGS HOUSE,
REBUILT,
Corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.
OLD TERMS, $3 PER DAY.
RICKCORDS & HUNTOON, Proprietors.
A. F. WELLS, formerly of Briggs House, } Clerks.
W. D. RECTOR, late of Barnes House, }

PERFUMERY.

PUT

PULLMAN PALACE CAR BOUQUET on your Handkerchief.

WATCHMAN'S TIME DETECTOR.

IMPROVED Watchman's Time Detectors.

Hahn, Meyers and Hahn's, Imhaeuser & Co., 206 Broadway, N. Y., P. O. Box 4798. These are the latest and most improved machines invented. All manufacturing establishments and firms employing watchmen are invited to send for circulars, or call or leave notice at the Hotel, and Mr. Imhaeuser will call at their offices with the machine.
KUHNS' HOTEL, Dearborn-st., until May 10.

MUSICAL.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS.

SEVENTY-FIVE first premiums awarded for BEST PIANOS.
20,000 have been manufactured and are now in USE.
Franz Liszt, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.
☞ These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,
Wabash-av. & Thirteenth-st.

A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT.
Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

CHINA, CROCKERY, &c.

WE ARE
SELLING
White China Dinner Sets, 141 Pcs., for $35.00.
White China Tea Sets, 56 Pcs., for 6.50.

In fact, we are closing out our entire Wholesale Stock, at Retail, AT WHOLESALE PRICES, in order to make room for an elegant Retail Stock for Spring Trade.

Scott & Ovington Bros.,
219 West Madison-st.

INSURANCE.

Phœnix Ins. Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Phœnix Ins. Co.,
OF ST. LOUIS.
REMOVED TO
149 & 151 Madison-st.
JAMES AYARS, JR., Agent.

FINANCIAL.

ASSIGNED ESTATE
OF THE
Enterprise Insurance Company.

The second dividend (forty-three per cent) awarded by the Auditor, will be paid by THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, Assignees, at their Office, No. 421 Chestnut-st.

A form of receipt will be sent to each creditor whose address is known to the Assignees.
I. L. ERRINGER,
Vice President.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.
PIERCE & BROWER,
BROKERS,
98 MADISON-ST.

Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

Lamar Insurance Company.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, all persons having claims against this Company are notified to appear before Frank Dennison, Esq., Master in Chancery, at his Office, Rooms Nos. 57 and 58 Bryan Block, LaSalle-st., in Chicago, and prove their claims. The undersigned will attend at said place on the 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th days of May inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each day. Claims not proven will not participate in the first dividend.
GEORGE CHANDLER, Receiver.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys.

DIG.

We have Attorneys everywhere, and collect the claims of Wholesale Merchants and others in any part of the country. No Attorney's fees in suits; no charges until collections are made. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st.

Stocks for Sale.

Third National Bank.
Chicago City Railway.
Traders' Insurance.
By HAMMOND & GAGE,
54 Washington-st.

Money to Loan.

In sums of twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards, 3 to 5 years' time, on improved city property.
WRIGHT & TYRRELL,
Room 9 Tribune Building.

WANTED.

Wanted!

Everybody to know that for the next 15 days, and for the small sum of $3, I will give every person taking one dozen card pictures, one-half dozen of stereoscopic views of the ruins of Chicago.
T. S. JOHNSON,
780 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

For Traverse City and Traverse Bay.

The Propeller CITY OF TRAVERSE,
Capt. GEORGE BALDWIN, will leave Hannah, Lay & Co.'s Dock, corner of Lumber and Maxwell-sts., on TUESDAY MORNING, the 6th May, at 9 o'clock, for Traverse City.

COAL AND WOOD.

C. H. DYER & CO.,

Corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., dealers in all kinds of Fuel. Illinois Coal per ton, delivered, $6; Kirkland Grate Coal (best Indiana) per ton, delivered, $8.50; Wabash Coal (Indiana Bituminous) per ton, delivered, $8.50. Hard Coal and Wood of all kinds always on hand.

FOR SALE.

PORTLAND CEMENT
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT
AT 147 LA SALLE-ST.

HAIR LUXURIANT.

UP

On top of your head is a bald spot. Try MANN'S HAIR LUXURIANT.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
79 & 81 State-st.,
Between Washington and Randolph,

The same location occupied by them previous to the fire, where they shall, at all times, display an

Elegant Assortment of New Goods,

with all the Novelties as fast as they appear in the European and American markets,

AT LOWEST PRICES.
SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.,
79 & 81 STATE-ST.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE
BANK OF MONTREAL
HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE
MAJOR BLOCK,
Corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts.
WM. RICHARDSON, Manager.

NOTICE
THE
PROTECTION LIFE INS. CO.

Has REMOVED to HOLDEN'S NEW BUILDING, 100 and 102 Madison-st., near the Tribune Office.
MARTIN RYAN, Sec'y. L. P. HILLIARD, Pres't.

REMOVED.

The Office of the HASKELL & BARKER CAR COMPANY is removed to No. 68 Washington-st., Portland Block.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.



WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS CO.
286 State-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Branch of Hartford Company.
Manufacturers of the
ONLY PERFECT
WIRE MATTRESS.

The public are invited to call at our Office and see, BY COMPARISON, wherein the so-called improvement, claimed by another party, consists.

The Hartford Wire Mattress is the Best Bed in the World!

For sale by the Furniture trade everywhere.

1/3 YOUR LIFE
IS SPENT IN BED.
You get the *Most Comfort* by using
PETERS' IMPROVED
Woven Wire Mattress.
An Improvement over all others.
Sold by dealers in Furniture and Bedding.
WHITTLESEY & PETERS,
129 LaSalle-st., 3d Door N. of Madison.

SALT.

SALT!
SALT!
SALT!

25,000 barrels, including all kinds, of our own manufacture, now landing.

SALT CO. OF ONONDAGA.
A. J. LATHAM, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

For Sale at a Bargain.

A BOOK-BINDERY, with a good trade, and in a prosperous condition, located in the flourishing City of Jackson, Mich. Tools and machinery of improved kinds, and in good order. For further particulars address
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

To Capitalists.

Parties in Chicago desiring a safe, respectable, and standard business that will pay from 100 to 300 per cent profit will please address
S. J. HOGGSON,
63 Cortland-st., New York City.

SLIP RENTING.

SLIP RENTING
AT THE
Union Park Congregational Church,
This (Monday) Evening, at 7:30.

Parties wanting to secure good sittings for the year must be on hand early.

ENGLISH BLOCK TIN TRUNKS.

ENGLISH BLOCK TIN TRUNKS,
For Preserving Valuable Papers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

MEETINGS.

Personal Liberty League.

All persons and former members of the Personal Liberty League are hereby invited to attend a general meeting of the League, which will be held on Wednesday, May 7, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Orpheus Hall, on the corner of West Lake and Peoria-sts. A full account will be rendered by the officers and the attorney of the League of all the business heretofore transacted by them, and every member is expected to attend. By order of the Executive Board.
I. ARONHEIMER, President.

Masonic.

Regular meeting of the Chicago Masonic Board of Relief at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for business. A prompt and full attendance is desired. Let every Lodge in the city have a representative present. EDWARD COOK, Sec'y.

BAPTISM OF DEATH.

Fall of the Span of a Bridge Crowded with People, at Dixon, Ill.

Two Hundred Persons, Witnessing a Baptism, Precipitated Into Rock River.

One Hundred Unfortunate Beings Swallowed Up in the Waters.

Forty-One Dead Bodies Recovered Up to 6 O'Clock Last Evening.

Many Supposed to Have Been Carried Away by the Current.

A Large Number Badly Injured by the Falling Wreck.

Heartrending Scenes on the River-Bank—List of the Victims.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, May 4.—A terrible catastrophe happened here this afternoon, nearly fifty persons being drowned and twenty or thirty injured, some of them seriously. A revival was recently commenced in the Baptist Church, Rev. J. H. Pratt, pastor, and quite a number of persons have been converted. This afternoon was fixed upon for baptizing about a dozen men and women, and, as usual in the country, a large concourse of people assembled to witness the immersion. They collected on the right bank of the Rock River, at the foot of Main street, but many, desiring a better place to see, went upon the bridge, about fifty feet to the left of where the converts were to enter the water. This bridge was of the Truesdell pattern, constructed of iron and supported by eight piers. It was about five hundred and fifty feet long, and thought capable of sustaining any ordinary weight. Over 200 people were crowded upon it at 1 o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. Pratt was about commencing the services when one entire span (that nearest the shore) seventy feet in length, fell into the river. The water at this point is about five feet deep, and the current very rapid. When the mass of humanity was precipitated into the water the greatest confusion followed. Those on shore were almost paralyzed, and incapable of exertion for several minutes. Gradually they recovered their presence of mind, and ran down to the water's edge, and rescued all they could. The 200 men, women, and children who were on the bridge fell about twenty feet, and many were buried, and never rose to the surface alive. The bottom is composed of rock, and hence many are supposed to have been killed by coming in contact with its surface. Those in the water were unable to assist one another. They groaned and called for help, but fear had such control of the majority that they made no effort to get ashore. The current swept many away, and many persons could be seen floating down the stream. Several men thought only of their own safety, and swam to the bank. Boats were procured and the rescue of those who were alive was commenced. Over a hundred were pulled out, some by the hair and others by the limbs, and were landed as soon as possible. Most of the women fainted, but their friends assisted in their resuscitation. Many were insensible when taken ashore, having swallowed much water. These were brought to by various processes, and nearly all were resuscitated. A few, however, could not be revived. When no more persons were observed struggling in the water, the recovery of the drowned was commenced. Body after body was taken out, many being cut and bruised by the timbers and iron-work of the bridge. They were laid on the bank, here and there half a dozen, and a few feet distant a dozen more. Friends and relatives of the missing gathered around the corpses, and, as one after another was identified, there was weeping and groaning.

THE SCENE ON THE SHORE

is indescribable. Mothers pressed their dead babes to their breasts; husbands were almost beside themselves at the loss of their wives; lovers were wild, one or the other in many instances having found a watery grave. Up to 6 o'clock

FORTY-ONE BODIES

had been recovered. It is believed that fifteen or twenty more persons were carried away by the current, as fully the larger number are missing.

THE NEWS OF THE CATASTROPHE

spread through the town with rapidity, and nearly every citizen hastened to the river bank to render all the assistance in their power. At dark the bodies were removed to the Baptist church and private houses. Those of persons who lived in Dixon were taken to the houses of their relatives. Many of the drowned lived in neighboring towns, and their bodies will remain here until to-morrow morning.

The telegraph office was full of people all the afternoon, who were sending dispatches to friends and relatives containing intelligence of the disaster, and informing them that "mother is dead," "father is hurt," or "sister is drowned." The news will make sad many a heart in this part of the State.

INCIDENTS.

It would be impossible, in the excitement and confusion of the hour, to make proper mention of all the interesting incidents and miraculous escapes which followed the frightful disaster. Every one of the saved has a strange story to tell.

Mr. Ed Patrick jumped from the bridge the instant the crash occurred, and escaped without a bruise.

Mr. James L. Camp was rescued by Mr. Alfred Deshon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fowler escaped without injury, though they were in the thickest of the crowd when the bridge went down. Several of those around them were crushed to death by falling beams of wood and iron after reaching the water comparatively unhurt.

A daughter of Mr. H. H. Hazenplug, though caught by the bridge irons and almost suffocated, dragged herself out of the wreck with superhuman strength. She was severely bruised.

Mr. John Eustace went down with a horse and buggy. The horse was killed and the buggy was broken to atoms, but Eustace escaped without a scratch. He was pulled out, and afterward worked nobly to save others.

John Wadsworth's child was pulled out by the hair while floating down the stream. It will probably recover.

One of Mr. Broutigan children floated to the railroad, several hundred yards distant, and was then rescued unhurt. The remaining members of this family are alive, though some of them are severely injured.

William H. Woodyatt rescued four persons, two men and two women, and assisted in the rescue of many others.

Miss Page was rescued by Mr. Wall.

Dr. J. C. Reynolds was standing on the middle span of the bridge when the accident occurred. He was only a few feet distant from the spot where the break occurred. He saved two persons from falling in and two others from drowning.

Five persons were saved by Mr. William Shilcock without aid, and he rendered valuable assistance to others.

Mr. Sahons and Mr. Atwood Burr succeeded in saving several lives at the risk of their own.

Mr. Henry T. Noble grasped Gracie Smith in his arms, and succeeded in bringing her to the bank in safety. His wife was so far distant from him that he could render her no assistance, and she was drowned before his eyes.

The wife of Mr. Elias Hope has not been seen since the accident. Her husband left her on the bridge before the accident. It is feared that her body has been carried away by the current.

Avery Johnson and his family left the Methodist Episcopal Church with the intention of witnessing the baptism from the bridge, when his children urged him to return to the Sabbath-school, and just as he turned around the structure went down.

A woman named Sarah Connors is missing. It is believed that her body was one of five which floated past a party who were engaged in saving wounded persons.

A few seconds before the accident two little girls named Anna Boardman and Mary Whitney were talking to Mrs. Noble on the bridge. Anna wanted to go down on the bank, and Mary consented to accompany her, but Mrs. Noble refused to go. As the girls stepped from the bridge it went down.

Mr. James Van Arman deserves great credit for the courage displayed by him in assisting to remove persons caught in the wreck.

MRS. H. T. NOBLE,

whose name appears among the list of killed, was the wife of Col. Noble, proprietor of the car-works at this place. The lady belonged in this section of the State, and was highly esteemed. Mrs. Irene Baker, another of the killed, was a resident of Chicago. She lived at No. 289 Fulton street. There are several other Chicago people among the killed and wounded, about whom particular mention cannot now be made. The relatives of Miss Margaret O'Brien, who was drowned, reside in Ypsilanti, Mich.

SPECIAL TRAIN.

About 6 o'clock a special train of three cars, carrying a crowd of excited people, arrived from the neighboring town of Sterling. It was ordered out by a dispatch from Superintendent Cuyler, at Chicago, who issued instructions to employes of the road in towns close by to render every assistance in their power, and place cars at the disposal of medical men and those who had friends here. Several doctors came on the Sterling train, and are now doing valuable service among the wounded.

THE BRIDGE

was similar to the structure across the Fox River at Elgin, which fell some time ago, carrying with it a crowd of people who were witnessing a boat race. Two other Truesdell bridges have recently given way under like circumstances. The builders of the Dixon bridge are condemned on all sides.

Subjoined is a list of the

DROWNED,

as far as known: Miss Catherine Foley, Mrs. J. W. Lotta, Miss Maggie O'Brien, Ida Vann, George Kent, Miss Bessie Royne, Miss Carpenter, Clara and Rosa Stockpole, Mrs. C. W. Kenener, Mrs. Ben Gilman, Mrs. Col. H. T. Noble, Miss Nettie Hill, Mrs. Henry Sillman, Mrs. Dr. Hoffman, Miss Kittie Sterling, Mrs. E. Wallace, Mrs. Thomas Wade, Mr. J. P. Danis and child, Jay Mason, Mrs. Petersberger, Miss Petersberger, Fred Hope, Miss Emily Deming, Miss Anna Deming, Thomas Haley, Miss Ida Drew, Mrs. William Cook, Mary Withelm, of Nachusa, W. L. Withelm, of Nachusa, Mrs. Mary Hullwan, Mrs. Irene Baker, Mrs. Willcox, Mrs. James Gable, Robert Dyke, Miss Lizzie Mackey, Miss Martha Page, Miss Mary Drikwater.

THE INJURED

are as follows: Mrs. A. M. Alexander, arm broken and internal injuries; B. F. Barrs, daughter Addison Guerney, Sarah B. March, Mrs. Capt. Smith, Mrs. Dan Cheney, fatally; Mrs. Charles Murray, Eliza Cuddington, Mrs. Jenks, James Camp, Jr., Miss Ada Cluts, Dr. C. J. Reynolds, Mrs. John Moore, Mr. S. Whitmore, seriously; five children of P. Braeltigan, Dr. Hoffman, Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. Hazenplug, John Wadsworth's child, Miss Kelly, Miss McLady.

LATEST.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

DIXON, Ill., May 4—Midnight.—Up to this hour no other bodies of the victims of the bridge disaster have been recovered at this point, but several are reported to have been picked up at Sterling, six miles below, and doubtless the swift current has borne others even further down the river. The general estimate of the number lost is from 90 to 100, and, as stated in a previous dispatch, 32 bodies were recovered from the wreck before dark. Five other bodies floated down past those engaged at wreck, and have not yet been recovered. There are, therefore, supposed to be at least fifty bodies still unfound. Most of them, it is thought, are under the wreck of the bridge.

THE BRIDGE

was of iron, of the Truesdell pattern, and had five spans, elevated about twenty feet above the water, which at this point is from fifteen to twenty feet deep. Only two spans—the end spans—fell; the three middle spans are still standing, but in such a condition that it is thought they will fall when the wreck of the end span is cleared away.

Workmen are busy to-night putting in place derricks with which to raise the fallen spans, and making arrangements to secure the bodies beneath.

It is now stated that there were nearly

THREE HUNDRED PEOPLE ON THE BRIDGE

at the time of the accident, and more succeeded in escaping than was at first feared. At the time of the accident, the most of the people were near the centre. Some of the latter remained where they were when the crash came, and were afterwards taken off by boats. Several men jumped from their precarious resting-place into the river and swam to the shore. Two horses and buggies were standing on the middle spans, and are still there, there being no way to take them off. There were a number of

REMARKABLE ESCAPES

of children, of whom there were probably not less than fifty on the bridge when it went down. One little fellow, about 13 years old, was caught by both feet in the iron rigging of one of the fallen spans, and had one of his legs broken. He managed, by sheer strength, to pull one of his boots off, tearing the sole off in the process. Then, coolly taking out his knife, he ripped the other boot from the foot of the wounded leg, and then, crippled as he was, swam ashore.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS,

sisters, were standing side by side, and went down together. As they reached the water, the eldest caught the other by her dress with one hand, and with the other clung to a portion of the iron work, and clung fast to it up to her neck in ice-water until they were both taken off by a boat.

There is still so much excitement and confusion that it is impossible to-night to procure more definite information in regard to the number lost, but the estimate given above is believed to be nearly correct. No attempt will be made to recover any more bodies until morning.

[Dixon is situated on the Rock River, at the intersection of the Illinois Central and Northwestern Railroads, about 98 miles from Chicago. It has a population of 4,500, and many of the people who reside there are very wealthy. The Rock River is nearly 600 feet wide at this point, and furnishes power for several mills.—Ed.]

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—The Revenue Bureau expects that the receipts from revenue will amount to about $500,000 daily to June 30, the end of the current fiscal year, the excess, about $300,000 daily, arising mainly from licenses to liquor and tobacco manufacturers and dealers. Should this calculation prove correct, the receipts from revenue this year will exceed by about $20,000 the original estimates made by the Commissioner.

STOLEN BOOKS.

George W. Scheide, arrested on Friday for taking books from the Congressional Library, where he was temporarily employed, was arraigned yesterday morning, and, at the suggestion of his counsel, pleaded not guilty, and was held in $500 bonds for his appearance before the Grand Jury in June. Scheide asserts that he did not intend to keep the books; that all the employes were permitted to carry books home, and he was going to take them all back again. An examination of the books yesterday showed that in five of them an effort had been made to remove the printed label of the library, and in one instance Scheide's name was written in the book. A rare pamphlet, bearing date 1796, was entirely destroyed, and probably not another copy can ever be found to replace it. The Librarian will energetically prosecute this case. It is now asserted that Schiede is unsound in mind.

PERSONAL.

The Secretary of War will return here from his Southwestern tour on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan will probably come here with the Secretary, and a consultation of war will likely be held between these two gentlemen and Gen. Sherman and the President, who is expected here by the latter part of this week, relative to the campaign against the Modocs and other Indians, who threaten hostilities.

Chief-Justice Chase left here yesterday morning for New York, and will go thence to Boston, where he will remain about two weeks. He will then return here prior to his departure for Colorado, where he intends to spend the summer. On Friday afternoon Senator Sumner called on the Chief Justice, and the interview between the distinguished gentlemen was of the most affectionate nature, indicating a continuance, if not an increase, of the warm friendship that has existed for many years.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Information has been received at the rooms of the Joint United States and Mexican Commission, that the Congress of Mexico has ratified the convention extending the term of the Commission for the purpose of adjudicating unfinished cases. Senor Zamoccoria in place, of the former Commissioner, Guzman, is now on his way to Washington, and business will be resumed immediately on his arrival.

A LIBERAL ACTION.

The large collections of plant of the Scotch fir, presented to the Government by Benjamin Reid & Co., of Aberdeen, Scotland, was delivered to the Agricultural Department at Washington free of expense.

REUNION.

Committees from the two well-known Chi Phi fraternities of the North and South held sessions in this city on Friday and Saturday, and have agreed upon terms of conciliation. Separation took place at the commencement of the late civil war.

CINCINNATI.

Advance Notes from the Great Musical Festival.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May 4.—There are two days yet before the great May Musical Festival commences, but the indications of success are already at hand in the flocking of guests to hotels and the zeal and earnestness with which both singers and players attend the frequent and fatiguing rehearsals at Exposition Hall. The orchestra will number 110 pieces, fifty of which are Thomas' own orchestra, the remainder being chosen from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and New York. The orchestra was organized with reference to a larger chorus, but as it is there will be between 800 and 900 voices, to which it will be kept down, while for the instrumental members, such as the Fifth and Ninth Beethoven Symphonies, it will be superbly effective. Thomas himself is on the ground, working like a beaver, rehearsing night and day, and Singer, the New York drill-master, who was sent on to rehearse the choruses, has got them down to such a state of proficiency that even Thomas himself is loud in praise of them. He is very sanguine in his predictions of the success of the Festival, and is especially happy in view of the handsome results of the great New York Festival last week, which yielded a profit, notwithstanding its enormous expense.

The soloists, Miss Carey, Varley, Budolphsen, and Whitney, and also several prominent Eastern musicians, are here.

The weather is delightful, the trees in leaf, and gardens and fruit-trees in full blossom. Everything betokens the unequivocal success of the first great musical festival ever held in the West.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, May 4—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Buffalo	29.99	42	S. W., fresh.	Clear.
Cairo	......	......	......	......
Chicago	30.04	57	S. W., fresh.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.14	55	N. E., light.	Fair.
Cleveland	30.09	45	S. E., gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.89	41	Calm.	Fair.
Davenport	30.07	58	Calm.	Fair.
Denver	29.97	51	E., gentle.	Clear.
Detroit	30.06	51	S. W., fresh.	Clear.
Keokuk	30.06	58	S. E., gentle.	Fair.
LaCrosse	......	......	......	......
Milwaukee	30.04	60	W., fresh.	Clear.
Omaha	30.02	58	S., gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.08	54	S., gentle.	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—For Northwest and Upper Lakes and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, partly cloudy weather, diminishing pressure, and higher temperatrue, with southerly winds, will prevail. For Tennessee and the Gulf States, southeasterly and southerly winds, falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, and occasional rain. For the South Atlantic States, easterly and southeasterly winds, partly cloudy weather, higher pressure, followed by occasional rain Monday evening. For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, generally clear weather, northwest and northeast winds, and higher temperature. For Canada and New England, northwest winds and generally clear and warmer weather.

Murders in Southern Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—An account comes from Belleville of an elaborate and cold-blooded murder committed on Saturday. Mr. Serlinger, employed in the Belleville nail mill, shot James Lang, while in bed, with a shot-gun, blowing his head almost from his body, and scattering his brains over the bed and floor. It is supposed that Lang was engaged to be married to Serlinger's sister. The latter violently opposed to the match, and committed the murder to prevent the marriage. Both men worked in the same mill, and were room-mates and bedfellows. Serlinger fled after he committed the deed, and at last accounts had not been captured. Great excitement prevails in Belleville to-day, hundreds of people being on the street and around the house in which the murder was committed.

A report also comes from French Village, nine miles from East St. Louis, on the Illinois & Southeastern Railroad, of a murder committed there on Saturday night, but neither the name of the murdered man or murderer could be ascertained, nor the circumstances under which the deed was committed.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Arrived, steamships Egypt, Nevada, and Oceanic, from Liverpool.

FOREIGN.

Progress of the Russian Campaign Against Khiva.

Devastation of a South American Town by Land-Slide.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, April 24.—Affairs in Panama have subsided into a state of apparent tranquillity. State troops are still kept under arms, and will, it is said, remain so until it is known how the rest of the State takes to the sudden change of government that has taken place. It is not likely, however, that there will be any armed resistance to this coup d'etat, and matters will go on to the satisfaction of the Liberals.

Reports from San Salvador with respect to the earthquakes which ruined that city state that shocks still continue, and that the Government Palace, which survived the great shock which laid the city in ruins, has also given way and fallen to the ground. A great many people have been injured, and many lost their reason.

It is doubtful whether the authorities will persist in their determination to rebuild the Capitol on the same site.

Information up to the 15th ult. goes to show that the United States exploring expedition, having finished a minute survey of Lake Waz, is now occupied in examining the capabilities of San Juan River. All the necessary measurements, surveyings, and calculations have been made along the river between the lake and Two Rapids. The results were deemed satisfactory.

Thomas Castro and the widow of Dr. Hallie, both residents of Melipilla, are about to proceed to England as witnesses in the Tichborne case. The real Sir Roger lived some time in the house of Castro.

Heavy shocks of earthquake were felt at Mendiza on the 25th ult.

The sum of $225,000 is to be dedicated to a building for the International Exhibition which takes place in 1875.

A great calamity has fallen on a town called Pescobamba, caused by a land slide from a neighboring mountain. Forty-four houses were destroyed, and thirty-six people perished. The great mass which destroyed the town also dammed up the river, and the destructive effects of inundation were expected to be added to the other misfortune.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 4.—Gen. Sickles, accompanied by members of the American Legation, yesterday proceeded to the palace of the Ministry, and formally presented to President Figueras the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, congratulating the Spanish Government and the people on the passage by the Assembly of the bill abolishing slavery in the colonies. He was received with great ceremony. A guard of honor was drawn up at the entrance of the palace and presented arms as the Legation passed in, and in the court-yard a band played the national airs of Spain and the United States.

Gen. Sickles was met by President Figueras and all the members of the Government. On presenting the resolutions, the General congratulated Spain upon the establishment of a Republic and the abolition of slavery. The last act, he said, was a fresh proof of Spain's just respect for the natural rights of all men. He continued: "The United States desire the happiness of neighboring countries, and cannot look indifferently on whatever concerns the welfare of the Antilles. Porto Rico and Cuba will now contribute more than ever to the power of Spain, for justice forms the basis of strength." President Figueras replied with a warm expression of thanks.

[*Herald Special.*]

MADRID, May 4.—President Figueras, in reply to Gen. Sickles, to-day, thanked the American nation, and Congress, and President Grant, and said the Republic of Spain meant the extension of equal rights to all citizens, and integrity of Spanish territory. No sacrifice will be deemed too great to secure these ends.

The Carlists make heavy requisitions for money and provisions in the provinces, and arrest and hold Mayors of towns until their demands are satisfied.

MADRID, May 4.—Gen. Caballos de Rodas attempted to escape from Madrid by concealing himself in a baggage train. He was discovered and taken prisoner by the volunteers. Senor Martos has also been arrested at Vittoria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 4.—The banquet preceding the opening of the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy was held last night, and attended by a brilliant and distinguished company. After the usual toasts to the Queen and royal family, Sir Francis Grant, President of the Academy, proposed the prosperity of the United States, and in a graceful speech congratulated the American people on the development of art in their country. The toast was eloquently acknowledged by Mr. Schenck, the American Minister.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 4.—The Monarchical party in the Assembly demand the remodeling of the Ministry by the President, and that it be made more conservative.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—Dispatches from Orenberg report that the column marching from that point against Khiva finds its progress difficult, and makes only twenty versts a day. The vanguard arrived at Techusskule on the 18th of April, and the main body was at Namazotau.

ITALY.

ROME, May 4.—King Victor Emanuel has revoked his acceptance of the Ministry's resignation, and requests that it be withdrawn.

NEW YORK.

A Murderous Attack—Hopelessly Insane.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 4.—At 10 o'clock to-night, James Ledwith, of 60 Cannon street, Brooklyn, while intoxicated, descended to the apartments of Mrs. King, a widow, on the floor below, and attacked her son Edward, aged 32, in a savage manner with a cutlass. Not content with dealing his victim several terrible stabs in the abdomen, the ferocious brute kicked him all over the head and body, and then, jumping upon his prostrate body, actually bit a large piece out of the palm of his hand. Mrs. King's cries attracted the police and neighbors, who rushed in, whereat Ledwith fled up-stairs, and, arming himself with a large club, proceeded to defend himself against capture. A few blows with the policemen's staves soon rendered him powerless, however, and he was locked up. On the way to the police station he dropped the cutlass, which he had concealed under his coat, into a sewer. King's wounds are fatal. The only provocation was a quarrel between the two men some days ago.

Mr. George S. Phillips, of No. 95 Erie street, Jersey City, having become hopelessly insane with softening of the brain, has been sent to the Hudson County Insane Asylum. Mr. Phillips was a few years since connected with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, but recently has been writing for the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Aldine Press.*

Railroad Accidents.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 4.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* from Princeton, Ind., to-night, says that an excursion train left that place last night on the New Albany & Chicago Railroad for Mt. Carmel, Ill., carrying about 75 persons. On backing the train from Mt. Carmel to Princeton a number of cows suddenly ran on the track. Conductor Henry T. Haines, who was on the rear platform, promptly signalled the engineer, but too late. The cars ran over the cows and plunged down an embankment eight feet high, turning bottom upwards. The passengers were immediately in a terrible state of confusion and terror. A number were seriously injured. Some will probably die. The conductor leaped into a ditch and escaped injury. He broke the glass in the doors, and rescued the passengers. Among the wounded are Miss Laura West, Princeton, injured in the head and two ribs broken; Nathan Buckner, Princeton, head, back, and hip seriously; E. B. Penney, collar bone, right arm broken.

Navigation.

BUFFALO, May 4.—The Propellers Idaho and Vanderbilt, the first vessels of the season from Chicago, arrived this morning, laden with grain.

THE INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—There are not sufficient grounds for the reports that the Sioux and other Indians re moving southward across the Union Pacific Railroad from their reservation in Southwestern Dakota. By the stipulations of the treaty made by Gen. Sherman and other Peace Commissioners of the Government in 1868, these Indians are allowed to hunt over a large tract of country outside of their permanent reservation, and the Indians who are now moving southward are simply going to the Smoky-Hill Fork of the Republican River, in Kansas, to avail themselves of the privilege afforded them by the treaty. No trouble is anticipated at the Interior Department from this movement, unless some difficulty should arise between the settlers and the Indians growing out of misapprehension. As the country over which these Indians now have the privilege of hunting, is being rapidly settled, the danger of a collision between the settlers and these hunting expeditions increases every year, and it has been in contemplation by the Interior Department for some time past to send out a Commission to see if the Treaty of 1868 cannot be so modified, in view of possible complications in future, as to withdraw the permission to hunt outside of the reservation in Dakota.

[To the Associated Press.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—There has been no further movement of the troops at the lava-bed. Gen. Davis arrived on Friday at Gillem's headquarters.

The following report of the killed, wounded, and missing in the last fight is received:

WOUNDED.

Assistant Surgeon C. Dewitt; private Joseph Broderick, Company A, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball, left thigh, flesh wound; private Mathew Murphy, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, rifle ball, finger, flesh wound; private James McMillow, Company A, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball palm, right hand, flesh wound; private John F. Gifford, Company K, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball, back thigh, flesh wound; Corporal James Noble, Company A, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball, neck, flesh wound; private Charles Cuff, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, rifle ball in the hand and fracture of the bones in the fingers; Sergt. Martin Kennedy, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, rifle ball, right elbow fractured, several pieces of bone removed; private James F. Butler, Company E, Twelfth Infanary, rifle ball, both thighs; private John Higgins, Company K, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball, left thigh, right shoulder, flesh wound; private Francis Rolla, Company K, Fourth Artilery, rifle ball, left leg, flesh wound; private George Endewater, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, rifle ball, right hip, flesh wound; private William McCoy, Company K, Fourth artillery, rifle ball, flesh wound; private Joseph McLaughlin, Company K, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball, left foot, fractured left foot, ball extracted; Sergt. August Breek, Company A, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball, right arm and mouth; Sergt. M. Clinton, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, rifle ball, left leg fractured; private William F. Benham, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, rifle ball, both arms, heel, and back fractured, several pieces of bone removed; Second Lieut. George M. Harris, Company K, Fourth Artillery, rifle-ball, back and rib, flesh wound, ball extracted; Acting Asst. Surgeon B. Gemig, rifle-ball, right arm, flesh wound on left leg, ankle fractured, several pieces of bone removed.

KILLED.

First Lieut. Alban Howe, Company A, Fourth Artillery, rifle-ball over left eye, toward the ear; another ball tore away half of the forehead, and he died on the field.

First Lieut. F. F. Wright, Company E, Twelfth Infantry; rifle ball, left hand, left wrist, upper portion of left thigh, left arm broken above the elbow, wound through heart, little finger of left hand shot off; died on the field.

Capt. Evan Thomas, Company A, Fourth Artillery; rifle ball; shot through the lower part of the right forearm, upper part of the right thigh, cutting femoral artery; died on the field.

Private John Ward, Company K, Fourth Artillery, rifle ball, right breast and forehead, penetrating the brain, fracture of the skull; died on the field.

Private Michael Wallace, Company K, Fourth Artillery, gun-shot wound, right breast above the nipple, exit at the back, right of the spine; died on the field.

Private James Rose, Company K, Fourth Artillery, rifle-ball back of the left spine; died on the field.

First Sergeant Robert Homer, Company A, Fourth Artillery, gun-shot wound in the left hip; died on the field.

Private William Boyle, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, gun-shot wound, both legs, above ankle; died on the field.

Private Thomas Howard, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, gun-shot wound in the back, left of spine, penetrating below the heart; died on the field.

Private Berthold Newsbaum, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, gun-shot wound in the head, front of right ear, penetrating the brain; died on the field.

Artificer John A. Parker, Company A, Fourth Artillery; died on the field.

Bugler Edward Moran, Company A, Fourth Artillery, died on the field.

Corporal Lorence Mooney, Company A, Fourth Artillery, died on the field.

Private John Lynch, Company K, Fourth Artillery, died and interred on the battle-field.

Private Fred. W. Geb, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, died on the field.

Private Ketchen, Company K, First Cavalry, rifle ball in right arm; flesh wound.

MISSING.

First-Lieut. Arthur Cranston, Company A, Fourth Artillery; Sergt. Herman Seelig, Company A, Fourth Artillery; private Louis Bloom, Company A, Fourth Artillery; private James E. Alvin, Company A, Fourth Artillery; Corporal Julius St. Clair, Company E, Twelfth Infantry; private Michael Flynn, Company E, Twelfth Infantry.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Secretary of the Interior yesterday received the following telegram from Gov. Ferry, of Washington Territory:

> There are strong indications of hostility among the Indians of this Territory. Emissaries from the Modocs have probably visited them. The settlers have called upon me for arms. There are none in the Territory. I await instructions.

The telegram was referred to Acting Secretary Robeson, who authorizes the issue of arms, on the Territory's quota for militia, on the requisition of the Governor, who must understand that the General Government in no way authorizes any militia operations not instituted by its order and under its direction and control.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Mr. Brunot, Chairman of the Indian Commissioners, gave as his opinion to-day that the rumors of a threatened general Indian war are groundless, and that nearly all the late reports of Indian outrages are untrue. He said that speculators were largely to blame for the present outcry against the Indians. He expressed his approval of the policy of President Grant, and said that four years of such policy had proved its efficiency, for, except a few nomadic tribes, the Indians had been peaceful. Mr. Brunot deprecated the cry of holding the Indian race accountable for the acts of a few individuals, or even of a whole tribe, and insisted that Gen. Sheridan's ideas of the proper treatment of the Indians were in accord with those of President Grant.

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—Dr. Robert M. Simpson, father-in-law of Gen. A. J. Smith, late Postmaster of this city, died yesterday, aged 87 years. Dr. Simpson came here in 1809, and was closely identified with the growth and prosperity of St. Louis. He was formerly a Surgeon in the United States Army, and was Postmaster of this city under President Madison, Sheriff of St. Louis County, member of the State Legislature, and held various city offices at different times. He died of paralysis.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—Judge Doniphan, Circuit Judge of Bracken County, Ky., died at Augusta, yesterday, of apoplexy.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., May 3.—Mr. Marcellus B. Smith, of this city, well known in Chicago as formerly a wholesale grocer, died suddenly, at his home here, yesterday morning, of heart disease.

Memphis Races.

MEMPHIS, May 3.—The Chickasaw Jockey Club racing closed to-day, with fine weather, good track, and a large attendance. The first race was a hurdle handicap, mile and half, over six hurdles, for a purse of $350, of which $50 went to the second. Three started, Capt. Hutchinson one, Junglar two, Jungler three. Hutchinson was the favorite against the field, and won by a length with ease. Time, 2:44.

Second race, Chickasaw stake, for 3-year-olds, subscription $50, P. P., with $400 added; seven subscribers; four started; won by Joe Johnston, beating Jack Frost, Frank Bonnabel, and Dunboyne, in the order named. Time, 3:46. This was the most exciting race of the week. Jack Frost was the favorite in the pool, and before the start money was laid in large amounts upon Frost at odds of 2 to 1 against the field. The colt got a good start, and ran well together. Frank Bonnabel in the lead and Joe Johnston bringing up the rear for three-quarters of a mile, when Frost moved to the front, closely followed by the other three, all passing the stand in a bunch, Frost slightly in the lead, Johnston fourth. Going up the back stretch, Johnston made a play for the front, and passed each in succession, and at the half-mile pole challenged Frost. From that point they ran locked to the one-quarter mile distance, when Johnston forged ahead, and, drawing gradually away, passed the stand first by a length, both under whip and spur. Bonnabel a good third, and Dunboyne beaten off. The finish was made amidst deafening shouts from the spectators.

Third race, mile heats, for beaten horses, for a purse of $200; $10 entrance money to go to the second horse. Six started: Pont Leonard, 1; Tom, 2; Leathers, 3; Jungler, 4; Emitt, 5; Hiawatha, 6; Filly, 7; Wild Duck, 8; Gelding, 9; distanced. Time, 1:44; 1:48¼. Leathers was the favorite, Leonard second in the pools. The race was well contested throughout. The meeting was well attended, and altogether successful.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SCOTCH FIRS FOR THE WEST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—The United States Consul at Dundee, Scotland, writes to the Department of Agriculture, stating that a firm in that city has shipped 30,000 plants of what is known as the Scotch fir, or Highland pine, for distribution in the great prairie States of the West. The plants are sent in packages, each containing 250. They left Glasgow on the 18th of April, and will arrive at New York in a few days. It is thought that these trees will be peculiarly suited to the plains, as they are very hardy, and of free growth. The same firm proposes, if it is acceptable to the Department to make another shipment of 70,000 of the same kind of plants. The plants average eighteen inches in height, and the Commissioner of Agriculture proposes to distribute them in the original packages from New York to parties who desire to test their ulitity, and are willing to incur the expense of their transportation from New York to their place of destination.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

For some time past the Government Printing Office has been turning out a large amount of work, in order to get all the public documents ordered for this year in the hands of Congressmen in time to enable them to send to their constituents before the expiration of the franking privilege on the 1st of July. There is a large force employed at the Capitol putting these documents up and shipping them to the Congressmen. A few conscience-stricken Senators have directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to send their quota as freight, at their own expense. This however, is not general, and, as a consequence, the mails are burdened with ponderous documents, bearing the superscriptions of honorable Senators and members.

RAILROAD LAND-GRANTS.

In the case of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad vs. the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, involving the title to about 53,000 acres of land in Minnesota, decided the other day by the Secretary of the Interior in favor of the latter company, it is said new evidence has been discovered in the form of a map showing the prior location by the former company in 1859. Application has been made for a rehearing, and it is possible the decision may be reversed.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, represented by Ben Wade, and the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, represented bo George L. Becker, have been before the Secretary of the Interior this week, arguing their respective rights to certain lands, amounting to over 150,000 acres, along the line of their road. The decision has not yet been rendered.

THE SYNDICATE.

For the present no more bonds will be sent to the European Syndicate. No information has been received by Secretary Richardson yet from Mr. Cattell, our financial agent in London, as to how the loan is being taken by European capitalists, and it is not likely that any definite information will be received from him before the 1st of June or the middle of July. He only got to work fairly in London last week, and some days must elapse before he can judge with any accuracy as to how the loan is being taken. Should it be taken with any rapidity, another subscription will be made by the Syndicate, and more bonds sent to them by the 1st of June.

[To the Associated Press.]

TREASURY STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—Balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $3,001,980; special deposits of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $25,885,000; coin, $72,121,965, including $24,917,200 in coin certificates; legal-tenders outstanding, $357,160,308.

CHEAPER INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowan says the Indian supplies have been contracted for at lower prices than last year.

Commissioner Douglass has requested each Collector to select one Storekeeper to take charge of all warehouses in his district where there is not more than two thousand gallons spirits stored, and to discharge regular Storekeepers.

KU-KLUX WARNINGS.

The Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third Tennessee District forwards a copy of a Ku-Klux warning, demanding that certain officers be ordered out of the district within thirty days on the penalty of their murder, as well as that of himself.

POSTAL-CARDS.

Five hundred postal-cards, as a sample of the completed work, were received to-day. Orders for cities will be filled next week, direct from the factory.

ST. LOUIS.

Congressional Commercial Convention at St. Louis--The New Public Buildings.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—Forty-three members of Congress, representing in part Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Wisconsin, have already accepted invitations to participate in the Congressional Conference to meet here on the 13th inst. Only six of those invited have, so far, declined, and they solely because of important business engagements. Capt. J. B. Olds, Capt. John A. Scudder, and G. B. Allen have been appointed a special committee to report in detail the wants of the Mississippi Valley most requiring Congressional attention. A request has been received from New Orleans that the Chambers of Commerce, or like organizations, in the Mississippi Valley, be invited to send a delegation to the Conference. It has been decided Joseph that Brown, Mayor of this city, be President of the Conference.

Bids for the work and material on the substructure of the new Custom-House and Post-Office building in this city were opened to-day and examined. No awards were made.

It is considered by the officers of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, that the suit entered yesterday against that Company was brought for blackmailing or other sinister purposes. It will be contested closely.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Coopers' Strike--The Crispin Trouble Almost Over.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The strike of the coopers against the importation and use of Portland (Me.) barrels by employers has been successful. It lasted but one day. The main object of the movement was to induce the non-union coopers in Portland, Bath, and other places, to join the society. In order to bring this about, similar strikes had been ordered by the International Union to take place wherever these Eastern-made barrels are used. "Monitors" have been appointed for every shop in the country, who will report the condition of affairs at regular intervals to the President and officers of the Chief Lodge.

The strike of the shoemakers is almost over. Twelve first-class shops out of a total of thirteen are paying the prices, and most of second and third-rate employers have acceded to the demands of the Crispins.

The trackmen on the Morris & Essex Railroad have struck for an advance from $1.50 to $2 a day.

Louisiana Affairs.

NEW IBERIA, May 3.—The citizens of Iberia Parish organized a Tax-Resisting Association to-day. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and addressed by several members of the Bar, who offered their services free of charge. Resolutions were adopted, indorsing Gov. McEnery, repudiating Kellogg, and urging resistance to the usurpatory collection of taxes.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—One hundred and twenty Metropolitans, with a piece of artillery, have gone to St. Martinsville, St. Martin Parish, to install Kellogg officers.

Acquitted.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 3.—The trial of Lewis H. Kuzan for the killing of Conrad Hartman, on the 17th of March, began on Tuesday, and was concluded yesterday. The jury being out twenty-two and a half hours, returned a verdict of acquittal at 11 o'clock this morning. The difficulty originated in the strike of the Union moulders in Boelder's foundry.

FOREIGN.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 3.—In the Commons, yesterday, Mr. Mackenzie, leader of the Opposition, moved a resolution in regard to Sec. 5 of the Intercolonial Railway, which was accepted as a want of confidence. The motion was voted down by nays 95, yeas 70, still leaving the Government with a majority of 25.

The Governor-General will, to-day, assent to the "Oaths bill," and witnesses will at once be sworn by the Committee of Inquiry on the Pacific Railway matters. An early closing of the session is anticipated.

It is rumored here that the Pacific Railway delegates will arrive by the first steamer due at Montreal.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 3.—Seventeen bodies were recovered from the wreck of the Atlantic yesterday.

WALKERTON, Ont., May 3.—James Johnson, James Best, Arthur Best, John Kerr, and Edward Bohenster, have been tried for the murder of George Price, in Bruce, on the 17th of March last. Johnson was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged in July. The others were found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to the Penitentiary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 3.—The steamer Hibernian leaves, on the 5th inst., to repair the French cable. The Great Eastern and Edinburgh leave shortly to lay the cable from Valentia to Heart's Content. The Great Eastern will then return to repair the broken Anglo-American cable, and the Edinburgh will proceed to lay two new cables between Valentia, Newfoundland, and Sydney, Cape Breton. It is expected that four cables will be working across the Atlantic, and five across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, before the 1st of September.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 3.—A rumor prevails that Gen. Velarde will resign his command if Gen. Nouvilas accepts the position of Minister of War. The order issued by Gen. Velarde, directing the inhabitants of the districts infested by the Carlists to abandon their homes and retire into the cities, with their provisions, caused great agitation, and the Government has been asked to revoke the order, and thus remove the cause for hostile demonstrations by the peasants.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—Fifty thousand troops were reviewed yesterday by the Emperor of Germany and the Czar. Last evening St. Petersburg was illuminated.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 3.—The Emperor gave a grand banquet, last night, at the Palace. Among the guests were all the native and foreign Princes in Vienna and the United States Minister.

The newly-appointed American Commissioners are actively working to get the United States department of the Exposition in complete order.

NEW YORK.

The Late Col. Cameron---Preparing for a Prize-Fight---New York Central Railroad Taxes---Mrs. Fisk and Credit Mobilier---Mayor Havemeyer ---Masonic---An Alleged Murderer Attempts Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Lieut.-Col. Cameron, who committed suicide at his residence in this city last night, served on Gen. Burnside's staff during the war. He subsequently married the General's niece, but they lived very unhappily together, and she is now suing for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness. Gen. Burnside, who secured Cameron the position he lately filled in the Custom-House, was, it is said, instrumental in having him removed, for the purpose of stopping his opposition to the suit. Col. Cameron sent the following letter to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Bishop, before perpetrating the fatal act:

> Before I die I would like to say that all I have in this world I leave to my wife. May she be happy. May God bless her. I am, perhaps, a bad man, yet, madam, there are many worse. I loved my wife and do so now. Good-bye. I die. W. A. CAMERON.

Gen. Burnside has taken charge of the remains.

George Seddons and Arthur Chambers, who are matched to fight for the light-weight championship of America and $1,000 a side, on May 25, within 500 miles of New York, met this afternoon and put up the final deposit of $500 each. They then proceeded to the selection of the final stakeholder, and chose a well-known up-town sporting man. Should he accept, they will meet again on Tuesday and toss for choice of ground. The men have been in training four weeks and both show evidences of hard work.

T. M. Tyng, son of the Rev. Dr. Tyng, was in the Sixth District Civil Court to-day as defendant at the suit of Tiffany & Co., who charge that he bought a bracelet from them two years ago, and, despite repeated dunning, has since failed to pay for it. He was in court, but failed to make a defense, and the Justice gave judgment against him.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 3.—Mr. Marrin, who assaulted Jay Gould the other day, did not appear at the Special Sessions to-day, and the trial of the case, on motion of Gould's counsel, was peremptorily set down for Tuesday next.

The First National Bank of Lyons, Iowa, has just received a verdict for $53,200 against the Ocean National Bank of New York. Three trials were had, both sides being represented by a large array of counsel. By the robbery of the Ocean Bank in June, 1869, securities belonging to the Lyons Bank were lost, hence the suit. Judge Lawrence charged the jury that, if the Ocean Bank was guilty of gross negligence, the plaintiff could recover. This is the first case of precisely this character which has been tried in this country or England, and is considered of great importance to banks, bankers, and lawyers.

Counsel for Nixon, the convicted murderer, made application for a new trial. The decision is reserved.

The cases of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company against the Collector of the Fourteenth Internal Revenue District, to enjoin the Collector from further seizure and sale of property of the Company to satisfy an assessment of nearly half a million dollars of taxes, was before Judge Woodruff to-day, in the United States District Court. The Judge reserved his decision upon points raised by both sides as to the illegality of the assessment and the jurisdiction of the Court.

In the case of Lucy D. Fisk, widow of James Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Credit Mobilier of America, Judge Blatchford to-day entered an order permitting N. W. Butler, a stockholder, to come in and be made a party to the suit, he sharing in both the expenses and profits, and that the proceedings shall not be discontinued without notice to him.

The general term of the Superior Court has sustained the injunction restraining John Foley from intruding upon Chamberlain Palmer, and seeking to perform the duties of Deputy Chamberlain, to which position he was appointed by Comptroller Green.

Little is thought to-day of the statement made freely yesterday that Mayor Havemeyer was not Mayor de jure, because the new charter did not mention the Mayor among the heads of departments to be retained. The Mayor is not a head of a department, the lawyers say, and the charter contemplates a Mayor, not an acting Mayor. So some lawyers say the idea of Havemeyer being legislated out of office is absurd.

The Masonic lodges are discussing a new constitution which is to be voted on by the Grand Lodge in June. The Constitution does not meet with general approbation.

The Health Department reports finding at 37 Essex street, to-day, Mrs. Cassidy in bed dead from small-pox. An infant beside the body was crying piteously from hunger, while on the floor in a drunken stupor lay the husband and father.

Robert Bleakley, on trial for the murder of his niece, made another attempt at suicide last night.

Alleged Mining Swindle.

SALT LAKE, May 3.—Great excitement was caused in mining circles by the card of Gen. J. F. Harrison, of New Orleans, Superintendent of the Stafford Line Star Silver Mines, denouncing the whole project as a deliberate fraud and swindle. Nearly $200,000 of stock has been taken and paid for, principally in New Orleans. Harrison denounces by name Maj. J. D. Wooley, of Cheyenne; Col. W. J. Jones, of San Francisco; Col. Simon C. Ticknor, and Mr. Gardner, of Salt Lake, as the projectors of the swindle.

Murder and Robbery.

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—A murder was committed near Ridgeview, Pa., on Thursday afternoon. A boy named George Schaum, about 16 years of age, while returning from Ridgeview with some groceries, was met by another boy named Timothy Bacon, who was several years his senior. Bacon was seen by some women to strike Schaum, and endeavoring to take from him his groceries. This was the last time he was seen alive. The little fellow's body, when found, was lying beside a log, almost entirely covered by leaves and brush, indicating that every effort had been made to conceal it. From the appearance of the ground, the body had been dragged a considerable distance. It is stated that after Bacon was arrested and brought to the inquest, where the body of Schaum was, he acknowledged accomplishing the bloody deed. Bacon was taken to Greensburg and lodged in jail to await trial.

WALL STREET.

A Panic in Stocks--Miscellaneous Rumors--Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Wall street, outside of the stock market, in which there has been a panic, was exceedingly dull to-day. The bank statement, while it does not show the full return of currency from the interior, is very favorable, the gain in net reserve being $3,029,700. If the currency receipts of the express companies have been correctly reported, at least $20,000,000 have come back since the first week in April. Within a week or two this must show in the bank statement, as the money market within that time will have passed the bounds where it pays for speculators to withhold from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 from the market. With the heavy gain in reserve, the loans have been expanded less than $1,500,000. The banks now hold $2,720,425 in lawful money above the 25 per cent requirement. The National Banks have a percentage of reserve to total liabilities of 26 24-100 per cent, and the State Banks, which are not required to keep a 25 per cent reserve, of 25 98-100 per cent.

Money was close in the morning, but became very easy in the afternoon, and dropped to 5 per cent before 3 o'clock. Mercantile paper is dull, prime being held at 9 to 12 per cent.

STOCKS

were more active than for many days past, and the fluctuations quite important. In addition to late features, Pacific Mail, Western Union, and St. Paul common, C., C. & I. C., Union Pacific, Ohio & Mississippi, Lake Shore, and New York Central were prominent in the dealings. The general market made an improvement at the opening of ¼ to ⅜ per cent, but commenced to weaken before the First Board. The lowest prices of the day were made before 9 o'clock, the decline ranging from ½ to 5⅛ per cent. During the afternoon there were occasional spasms of weakness, but there was an advance in the main of ½ to 3⅜ from the lowest point. The break was caused by disgraceful canards circulated by some parties in the "bear" interest, that three or four of the strongest houses on the street had failed. These stories were manufactured here yesterday afternoon, and spread broadcast through the principal cities of the West. This morning the brokers here were astounded by the receipt of telegrams from their country correspondents inquiring if this or that house had failed. Inquiry necessary to reply to these telegrams caused the stories to be floated in the Stock Exchange that some heavy failures had been made and this demoralized the market. The raid was made on Pacific Mail, aided by reports that the Howe Sewing Machine Company and A. B. Stockwell were in trouble, and Mail stock was hammered down about 7 per cent. All the stories were soon contradicted, and later in the day, the favorable bank statement gave a strong tone to the market, but it was nevertheless feverish all day. The lowest point touched to-day by Pacific Mail was within ¾ per cent of the lowest figure in the Mail panic early in April.

GOLD

was alternately firm and weak.

BONDS.

Governments were quiet and steady.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange closed up firmer.

PRODUCE.

Flour was dull and easier for most grades under $9.00. The inquiry was moderate owing chiefly to the stormy spring. Wheat extras were freely offered, and medium extras ruled unsalable. Sales, 6,100 bbls; receipts, 2,828 bbls. Wheat was dull, low grades being extremely unsalable. Good were steady. Shippers hold off, and the inclement weather and poor assortment check inquiry. Sales, 12,600 bu; receipts, 225,760 bu. Pork was rather quiet to-day, and prices more or less nominal. New mess for May is quoted at $18.15, and in the jobbing way at $19.00. For future delivery no transactions were reported. Receipts, 524 pkgs. Cut meats are still very quiet, and prices rather weak. Dry salted shoulders are offered on the spot at 7c. Of smoked meat we note sales of 500 hams in bulk at 13c for 14@15 lbs, and 400 shoulders, 12@14 lbs, at 8c. Pickled hams in tcs are nominal at 11¼@13c. Receipts, 839 pkgs. Bacon was quiet and rather unsettled. Western long clear was offered at 9⅞c on the spot. 111 boxes to arrive sold at this figure. Western short clear is quoted at 10c. Lard ruled quiet, and the market was rather weak. For Western, for May delivery, 9 5-16c is asked, and 9¼c bid, with a resale reported at the lower figure. City nominal at 9@9⅛c. For future delivery, 9⅝c is bid and 9⅝c asked for June; 9⅞c bid and 10c asked for July. Receipts, 86 kegs and 1,327 pkgs.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Late Bishop McIlvaine—Congressman James Brooks.

NEW YORK, May 3.—A committee of thirty-five citizens has been appointed from the Episcopal churches of this city and Brooklyn to properly receive the body of Bishop McIlvaine, and to co-operate with the Rector of St. Paul's Church in making arrangements for the impressive services which are to take place there. Bishop Potter, of New York, will preach the funeral sermon, and most of the clergy of the city and neighborhood will assist at the services. Arrangements have been made for the reception of the commitee appointed by the Diocese of Ohio, who will conduct the remains from this city to their final resting place in that State. The remains of the late Bishop will be removed from the city of Baltimore to-morrow.

A London correspondent, writing on the 19th of April, says: "The body of Bishop McIlvaine arrived in this city on the 14th, and was immediately taken to Westminster Abbey, it being the first time that the remains of an American Bishop have rested even for a few days in this burial place of England's honored dead. The Rev. Mr. Stanley, the Dean of Westminster, was an acquaintance of Bishop McIlvaine, and to show his respect for the deceased, and to gratify American Episcopalians, arranged for the special funeral services of the 18th. When the coffin had been placed in front of the *sacrarium*, the services at once began, but instead of the psalms appointed for the burial service, the Easter day anthem, 'Christ, our Passover, is sacrificed for us,' was sung, and Canon Conway read, as the lesson, from 1 Thess. iv. 13 to 19. The choir then sang, 'I heard a voice from Heaven,' and the Dean read the concluding parts of the service, commencing, 'Lord, have mercy upon us.' The service was concluded after the hymn 'The saints on earth and those above,' had been sung. After the benediction many of those present lingered to take a last farewell of the remains of the Bishop, which were enveloped in three coffins, the outer one being covered with black cloth, and these words were inscribed on a brass plate: 'C. P. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio; Born Jan. 18, 1799; Died March 12, 1873.' The whole ceremonies in the Abbey lasted about thirty minutes.

The Rev. W. J. Lawson, of the American Chapel, Paris, has charge of the remains of the late Bishop. They were placed under his care in Florence, where the Bishop died, whence he accompanied them to London, whence, at the earnest solicitation of the American Minister, he continued with his charge to this country. Mr. Lamson has letters of introduction to the Collector of the port and a large number of prominent citizens, requesting that the utmost respect be shown to the remains of the deceased Bishop. Owing to delay in giving information to the Committee at the time when the city of Baltimore would reach her dock, no member was present when the vessel was moored. Soon afterwards, however, the Rev. T. S. Yocum, T. G. Adoisn, Dr. Dennison, and Frederick De Peyster, and others of the joint Committee, arrived, and had a consultation with the Rev. Mr. Lamson, when it was decided not to remove the body from the vessel till Monday, when it will be privately conveyed to St. Paul's Church, where the impressive funeral service of the Episcopal Church will be performed. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, the *dignissimus* of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, will officiate, assisted by Bishop Potter, of the New York Diocese. There will also be present Bishops Littlejohn, of Long Island; Williams, of Connecticut; Odenheimer, of New Jersey; Doane, of Northern New York, and Cox, of Western New York. After service in the church, the body will be formally handed over by the New York Committee to the Committee from Ohio, who will have it conveyed to a resting-place in the midst of the people for whom he labored so zealously and loved so well.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The New York Associated Press to-day adopted resolutions of regret at the death of James Brooks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3.—The will of the late James Brooks has been admitted to probate. It was executed April 28, 1873, and the codicil was made on the 30th. He bequeathed to his son, James Wilton Brooks, one-half interest in the *Evening Express* and in the *Express* building. To his wife, his Fifth avenue house, and $100,000 in land-grant bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, on condition that she renounces her dower right in the personal and real estate in Park Row; also, his horses and carriages. To William Tracy, lawyer, in trust, for his daughter, Virginia, all his real estate in Washington, including the house No. 1813 F street; also, thirty-two $1,000 income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad; also, thirty-five $1,000 first-mortgage bonds of the same road. To his daughter, Mary Neilson, five Eastern Division, Kansas, bonds, of $1,000 each; and $3,500 in St. Louis, Chillicothe & Omaha Railroad bonds, free from the control of her husband. To her husband, Charles H. Neilson, twenty $1,000 first-mortgage Union Pacific Railroad bonds, on condition that he defend all her other property against the suits instituted by the United States or other parties. The $5,000 due him by his brother, Dr. George W. Brooks, is devised for the purpose of paying the mortgage on his house in this city to that amount. All his other property, personal or mixed, he bequeaths to his son James Wilton Brooks, and names as his executor William Tracy, of New York. The codicil to the will makes it a condition that his son and his daughter Virginia shall only enjoy the property left them by paying, in equal parts, all the taxes which may become due on the house in Fifth avenue during the life of his wife, and makes such taxes liens on their estate, and that the son shall pay her $3,000, and the daughter $2,000, per annum, during her life.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

END OF THE SESSION.

SPRINGFIELD, May 3.—There were five Senators and some thirty Representatives present this morning. No business was done of course, and the few remaining members left by the trains to-day.

COMMITTEE CHANGES.

Mr. Washburn resigned his place on the Insurance Committee, and Mr. Crawford, of Winnebago, was put in his place. Mr. Crawford was also appointed on the Penitentiary Committee vice Wood, resigned, and Mr. Hopkins on the same Committee, vice Lane, of Hancock, resigned.

FAILED.

Another attempt was made to recall from the Governor Senate bill 380, being the Railroad Mortgage bill, but of course it was unavailing.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

The House concurred in a Senate resolution, instructing Congress to help along the improvement of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee Rivers.

THANKS.

Thanks were in order to-day. The Speaker was thanked; the clerks were thanked; the pages were thanked; the doorkeepers were thanked, and Mr. Jones, of Jo Daviess, was presented with a cane, without a gold head, as a testimonial of his faithfulness as a watch dog.

STATE-HOUSE LAND.

The House very properly refused to consider the resolution authorizing the State-House Commissioners to purchase $5,000 worth of land on which to locate a heating apparatus, and they will have to shift without it.

BILLS SIGNED.

The Governor signed bills of the following titles: To consolidate the offices of County Treasurers and County Assessors in counties not under township organization; fixing the terms of County Courts; to amend the law prohibiting domestic animals from running at large; concerning organization of the Southern Insane Asylum; to provide for holding court in several counties; the Railroad bill.

The Governor has signed all the bills, except the following: The bill abolishing registration, except in places where more than one hundred votes are polled—it is doubtful if this will be signed; the new Jury law, which will be signed; the bill giving railroads the power to mortgage their roads—this will probably be signed.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

The House met in the afternoon, but only thirty members were present, and they will not be here next week. There are only three Senators in town, and they will not be here long. Business for the session has ended.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Beveridge leaves to-night for Evanston. He will return for a day or two next week, and leave again to be away two or three weeks. In his absence, Mr. Early being President of the Senate, will act as Governor.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

HOUSE.

WESTERN RIVERS.

Mr. OBERLY called up the Senate resolution in relation to the improvement of the Western Rivers. The resolution was concurred in.

OBJECTED TO.

Mr. HOWE, of Marshall, offered a resolution requesting the Governor to return to the House Senate bill 380. Objections were made and the resolution was not entertained.

COMMITTEE CHANGES.

Messrs. WOOD and LANE, of Hancock, asked to be excused from further service on the Penitentiary Committee. They were excused.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. Hopkins in the place of Mr. Lane, and Mr. Crawford in place of Mr. Wood, in said Committee, and also appointed Mr. Crawford on the Insurance Committee—vice Washburn, resigned.

THANKS.

A resolution thanking the Speaker for his faithful and efficient services was adopted. Also a resolution of thanks for the Clerks of the House and other officials.

Adjourned.

President Grant.

GALENA, Ill., May 3.—The weather to-day was delightful. The city was crowded with strangers anxious to attend the President's reception, announced for this afternoon, from 2 to 5 o'clock. Long before 2 o'clock an immense crowd surrounded President Grant's residence on the hill, waiting the opening of the doors, previous to which the Committee of Reception, headed by Mayor Haser, waited on the President, welcoming him to Galena, and thanking him for the regard he evinced for the city, expressing it as the earnest wish of all that the friendly feeling manifested to-day might last as long as his name figures in history.

The President thanked the citizens of Galena, through their Mayor, for the cordial reception given him, and that, though circumstances prevented his ever making Galena again his home, he hoped frequently to visit them, and should always cast his vote here.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, the doors were thrown open, and the school children passed in procession before the President, to whom they paid their respects. Until 5 o'clock one vast throng of people, estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000, visited the President.

At 5 o'clock the doors were closed, and the President returned to the residence of L. G. Felt, where the party renewed old acquaintance.

At 11 p. m. the President left on a special train for Chicago, where he will spend Sunday.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, May 3.—In the House, this morning, the Special Committee which was appointed to investigate into matters pertaining to the State Government and the management of the State benevolent and penal institutions, made a report. This report says that the examination has taken a very wide range, 109 witnesses having been examined; that, so far as the elective officers and their subordinates are concerned, very commendable honesty and fidelity have been observed, and that in the official conduct of no public officer, whether elective or appointive, has corruption been discovered. In relation to some asylums, errors and mistakes, in the opinion of the Committee, have been made, especially in connection with the new Central Lunatic and Blind Asylum. A majority of this Committee call attention to the practice of nepotism that has, to some extent, prevailed in connection with several State officers. The report is ordered printed. A resolution was adopted redistricting the State for the Lunatic Asylum purposes. The House bill prescribing the punishment for persons who conspire to procure an indictment against another person by false pretenses was passed.

The National Board of Health.

CINCINNATI, O., May 3.—The American Public Health Association adjourned to-day at noon, to meet in Providence, R. I., on the second Wednesday in September, the present year. Resolutions were adopted to publish the proceedings in pamphlet form, and recommending local Boards of Health to take a health census by the instantaneous mode on Jan. 1 in each year.

Prof. J. S. Newberry, of Cleveland, occupied the forenoon with an address on "The Homes of American People." It was devoted to the physical geography of the United States.

Railroad News.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—President Boody, Vice-President Anderson, General Superintendent Burrows, and a number of Directors of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad arrived at Hannibal, Mo., yesterday, and had a consultation with the Directors of the Hannibal & Central Missouri Road, at which the matter of a connection with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road was discussed. Nothing definite is known to have resulted from the conference.

The Chicago & Alton Company are making an effort to secure a terminus of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road at Louisiana, Mo., and the matter seems to be between that point and Hannibal.

TOLEDO, O., May 3.—The proposition to donate $200,000 in aid of a railroad from this city to Kenton, O., on what is known as the west line between Toledo and Columbus, was submitted to public vote to-day; and 2,028 votes were cast, of which 1,465 were in favor and 563 against it, being 113 more than the required two-thirds.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

BOSTON, May 3.—A fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning in a carpenter shop on Portland street, and extended to Causeway street, which destroyed a great number of shops and saw-mills, and laid bare a large tract of ground, involving a loss of $80,000. Several firms engaged in the building trade were burned out, but the loss in no one case exceeded $6,000, and all are partially insured.

KANKAKEE, Ill., May 3.—A barn five miles northeast of the city, with three horses, three mules, two cows, 600 bushels of corn, and a large quantity of other grain, and all the farming implements belonging to the place, were burned on Thursday night. The loss is not less than $3,000. Andrew Wiley, a bad character, has been arrested on suspicion of firing the property. Little doubt exists as to Wiley's guilt. The excitement in the neighborhood is red-hot, and Wiley will fare hard if he shows his countenance there again. He was admitted to ten days' bail.

DETROIT, May 3.—A fire occurred at Big Rapids, Mich., on Thursday. Total loss, $25,000. The principal sufferers were Graves, hardware; Barrows, dry goods; Clark & Latimer, flour.

Cornwell & Co.'s new paper mill at Ypsilanti, Mich., was partially destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $20,000. Insured.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—A fire this morning broke out in the furniture factory of Steinman, Meyer & Co., West Sixth street, and damaged the building $5,000; stock, $15,000; and machinery, $5,000. The insurance was $17,000, in local companies.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Twelve houses on Lafayette and Freret streets were burned this afternoon. Loss, $30,000. During the fire a den of nickle-counterfeiters was discovered, a large quantity of which was captured and several arrests made.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—The House of Correction was damaged $5,000 by fire this evening.

Vesuvius,--Another Eruption Coming.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Naples under date of April 3, says: "Vesuvius is assuming a menacing aspect, and is at this moment sending forth a vast column of smoke, with the clear blue sky in the background. Prof. Palmieri has at last spoken, and I quote his words: "The great Vesuvian conflagration of the 26th of April, last year, was the final expression of the long period of eruption which preceded it. After the conflagration, a period of repose was to be expected, and we have had it. But in a volcano so active as Vesuvius has proved itself to be during the century, a period of repose is composed of two phases, one of declination, the other of resumption. During the first the smoke decreases, the smoke holes emit gradually less energetic acids; these show, instead, more decidedly carbonic acid, and the temperature diminishes. In the second place, the smoke becomes more copious and continuous in the crater, the smoke holes increase in number and activity, and, together with a high temperature, sulphuric acid and chlorodic acid are emitted. Vesuvius has entered decidedly on the second phase, since the smoke is more abundant and continuous; new smoke holes with sublimities appear around the crater, and the acid emanations are very perceptible. The instruments of variation, and the sismograph, which on the 8th of March were agitated when announcing the earthquakes of the 12th of that month, have not yet returned to perfect repose. The phase of *riprisa* is the commencement of a new eruptive period, of which it is impossible to say when it will burst out. It will probably be central, at least at the beginning."

Telegraphic Brevities.

A Homœopathic Convention will be held at Ann Arbor, May 7, to take measures to make the best of the advantages accorded that medical faith in allowing a Homœopathic Professorship in the University.

The agents of the Eastern roads, which have through tickets on sale in the local stations, were in St. Charles, Ill., on Monday, examining the accounts of the ex-station agent. The investigation disclosed a deficency of over $450 in the returns made from there, and the absence from the office of a quantity of unsold tickets, which was not turned over to his successor as required by the Companies.

The body of a Pole, named Weirenski, was found floating in Rock River, at Berea, O., on Friday. He had been missing from above that place for three weeks. His body gave evidence of foul play. No clue as to his death is as yet known.

George McCullough, a half-grown negro boy, mortally wounded John Hasting, a colored porter, at the Louisville depot, in Nashville, yesterday morning. McCullough escaped.

The West Virginia Penitentiary Trouble.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 3.—The Directors and Superintendent of the Penitentiary, appointed by the bogus Board of Public Works of this State, after ineffectual attempts to obtain possession, called in able counsel, and it is judged they have concluded to seek redress in the courts. This is what Gov. Jacobs desires, and the bogus party have sought to evade. When the Constitution was formed last summer, it conferred large appointing powers upon the Governor, and the dominant party in the Legislature, failing to elect their candidate for Governor, have endeavored to control these powers conferred by the Constitution on the Governor, and place it in the hands of a Board of Public Works appointed by them,—hence the trouble between the two factions. These are serious threats of impeachment, &c. Gov. Jacobs is now master of the situation, and it is believed the matter will go to the court without further trouble.

Chinese Warfare.

The Paris *Temps*, in its Chinese correspondence, reports a horrible fact which marked the surrender to the Imperial troops of a city occupied by the rebels. Sin-Cheff, which had long been in the hands of the insurgents, has fallen into the power of the army. If but little blood was shed during the siege, after the capitulation all the defenders, to the number of 600, were beheaded, although they had surrendered voluntarily. An English adventurer in the service of the Chinese army, and at the same time correspondent for the Shanghae *Courier*, was present at the execution. All the victims died courageously, exclaiming to their butchers that their death would be avenged by their children. Some of them were unwilling to wait for that period, and threw themselves upon the soldiers, of whom they succeeded in killing four, and wounding several with poniards they had concealed in their sleeves.

Fearful Tornado in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—Advices from Cloud County, Kan., mention another fearful storm, by which a number of lives were lost, and much property was destroyed. The roof of the house of Mr. Snyder was blown off, and himself, wife, five children, and a farm laborer, were buried in the snow and frozen to death. A few miles away from Snyder's house, another family, named Ulricher, shared a similar fate, all having been frozen to death.

Serious Accident.

KANKAKEE, Ill., May 3.—The scaffolding on the new Court House fell this morning, precipitating three men to the story below. One, named Nichols, was dangerously hurt; Charles Grazy, of Chicago, seriously, and John Zopf, slightly injured.

Mysterious Disappearance.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—John C. Gunning, of Salem, Ill., left here last Monday for home with some $8,000, since when he has not been heard of. It is feared that he has been foully dealt with.

Navigation Items.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—Eight propellers and fifteen sail vessels are stuck in the ice in Milwaukee bay this morning. The weather is mild, and the ice will move out as soon as the wind changes.

Earthquake Shock.

CAIRO, Ill., May 3.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here this afternoon.

The Boston Phenix.

BOSTON, May 3.—The first structure finished and occupied in the burnt district was dedicated to-day.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Wishing-Cap Papers"—By Leigh Hunt.

In noticing this work, it is hardly necessary to speak in its praise, as the name of the author is sufficient guarantee for its merit. It only remains to draw attention to some of the finest points in a series of essays and sketches full of information, knowledge of human nature, good ideas, and delicate wit, all most charmingly blended. The variety of subjects treated can be slightly imagined by what the writer says regarding his cap: "This cap of mine carries me where I please, like that of Fortunatus, and introduces me to the invisible world, like the caps of the mountain-spirits. It makes as little of time as it does of space." Several essays are devoted to the description of London and its people in the author's time, and much personal knowledge of those whose names are familiar to us may be gained, as well as knowledge of localities, which must interest on account of their association. The letter, "On, to, and by the Book-Personage known by the name of "The Reader," is especially entertaining as relating to all of us. His account of Dr. Doddridge in his domestic relations is very pleasing. The essay upon "Devils" is witty. The treatise upon "Angels" commences with the literal definition of the word angel, illustrating the fact that a ticket-porter would be quite right, should he so please, in adding the word to his own name, thus: Thomas Jones, Angel. In describing a true angel, a messenger from Heaven, he says: "An angel is the chorister of Heaven, the page of martyrdom, the messenger from the home of mothers. He comes to the tears of the penitent, and is in the blush of a noble anger. He kisses the hand that gives an alms. He talks to parents of their departed children; and smooths the pillows of sickness; and supports the cheek of the prisoner against the wall; and is the knowledge and comfort which a heart has of itself when nobody else knows it; and is the playfellow of hope, and the lark of aspiration, and the lily in the dusk of adversity." The article entitled "Twilight, Accused and Defended," displays knowledge of human nature, and delicate satire upon the same. There are many particulars noted in the lives, manners, and habits of celebrated persons; and, in fact, so many good things in this book, that the only way to do it justice is to read it.

"Romance of the Harem"—By Mrs. Leonowens.

The author of this work was, for some time, governess to the Royal family of Siam. Having had extended opportunities to acquaint herself with that country, its people, laws, and customs, she has woven that knowledge, together with many interesting incidents in connection, into a most interesting narrative, which affords not only pleasure, but much information, to the reader. One's sympathies are called into action by the account of the almost unparalleled self-sacrifice of Boon, who, herself the wife of P'haya P'hi Chitt, engaged in the service of the girl Choy, at that time, the King's favorite, in order to promote his desire to possess Choy for his own. A letter written by Choy, without address or signature, being discovered, both Boon and her mistress were put to the torture, that they might be forced to disclose the name of the person addressed. Boon underwent the most horrible sufferings, until, having become insensible, she was restored to consciousness only to cast an appealing glance at Choy, whose endurance was unequal to similar heroism, and who, in spite of her pity, and desire to emulate the example of Boon, told, after extreme torture, the name of her lover, who, with his devoted wife, was put to a cruel death. Choy survived, at the interposition of the British Consul. A still more touching incident is that of the loves of Tuptim and the priest, P'hra Balat. Tuptim having been appropriated to the King, P'hra Balat, her betrothed, devoted himself to the priesthood. The poor girl, weary of her life, and longing for his presence, obtained, by means of her servant Phim, the garments of a priest, and, clothing herself therein, gained admittance to the monastery, as one seeking to become a priest, and was placed under the instruction of P'hra Balat, who remained ignorant of her identity. Finally, by an unforseen accident, all being discovered, the two innocent ones, suspected of guilt, were dragged before their accusers and judges, and, after declaring their innocence, were put to cruel tortures to make them confess. This, too, proving unavailing, Phim's life being saved by her mistress' refusal to divulge the means by which she obtained her disguise, they were put to death by fire; after which the King had a dream which convinced him of their innocence, and he caused two beautiful monuments to be erected to their memory. The sad captivity of the woman L'ore, chained in the same spot always, exposed to the burning heat of noon-day and the damps of night, with her child Thook clasped in her arms,—finally released and restored to her husband, through the instrumentality of the authoress,—is another incident which appeals to the heart. The self-immolation of the Rajpoot; the innocence and unselfishness of his daughter Smayatse, and her ultimate happiness as the wife of the Prince, the mother of his child, and the mistress of his happy home; the poetical beauty of the last words of P'hra Somdetch Pawarendr Ramasr to his wife, "Fare thee well, Sunartha! thy presence has been to me like the light of the setting sun, illumining and dispersing the dark clouds which have hitherto obscured my sad life. Fear not; I kill keep the memory of thy face bright and unclouded before my fading eyes, as I pass away, rejoicing in thy love," and the circumstances pertaining thereto, interest the reader. The book abounds in descriptions, among which are those of the customs of the Rajpoots and their human sacrifices of the cities; Pak Lant, Bijrepuree, and the grottoes near the Royal Mountain. The account of the trial for witchcraft includes a short chapter relating English incidents and opinions, pertaining to the past, which seem almost as atrocious as many Siamese practices; also, a description of some of the Siamese idols. May Peah's heroism in releasing her mistress, the Princess Lunartha Vismita, from her prison, and afterwards severing her own tongue from its roots with her dagger, lest she might, by torture, be induced to betray those dear to her, is most admirable and touching. The account of the life and death of Runqeah, a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, is full of interest. Finally, the authoress, in her last chapter, describes the proclamations of her Royal pupil—then become King—of the freedom of the slaves. The book is supplemented by a charming little story entitled "A Legend of the Gold and Silver Mines of Siam," which gives an account of the loves of P'hra Athiett and Fola Chow, or the Sun and the Moon, with their influence upon the deposits of gold and silver upon the mountains. It also contains a theory regarding eclipses, which is new and pleasing.

"Mother's Register"—A Translation from the French of Prof. J. B. Fonssagrives.

This contains tables, by means of which accurate accounts may be kept of the health and condition of children and others, which would, doubtless, prove useful for reference in later years or time of sickness. Short chapters upon Breathing and Near-sightedness, together with numerous notes, afford valuable hints regarding the preservation of health.

Filley on Harlan.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Ex-Secretary Harlan has seen fit to deny, in the Washington *Chronicle*, the assertion of Mr. Giles F. Filley respecting the demand and acceptance of a $10,000 inducement for the issue of certain railroad bonds. Mr. Harlan's denial is very poor disproof of anything, and his word would not pass for 5 per cent of its face value against the word of a man like Mr. Filley. Indeed, if Mr. Filley should start out to tell the most barefaced lie imaginable he would come nearer to the truth than Harlan on his oath. In his denial Mr. Harlan calls attention to the fact that Mr. Filley said he did not know it to be a fact that the money had been paid to Harlan; but Mr. Harlan omits to say that Mr. Filley added that, although he did not know it of his own personal knowledge, he was as certain of it as that he was sitting in the chair he then occupied. He cited the names of very respectable witnesses to the fact, and we would not advise the Iowa Rooster to put his damaged reputation to the test of comparison with any of them.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, May 3.—The steamer Baker arrived this morning from St. Louis, towing two barges of fire-clay for the zinc works in this city, one ice-barge, light, and the canalboat Waterloo, from Peru. The latter passed into the canal loaded with corn for Chicago. The steamer Baker departed towing the canalboat Ryburn from this port, loaded with pig iron for Carondelet, and one barge of ice from Peru for St. Louis. The river has been rising since yesterday morning, and there is now about 18 feet of water on the miter-sill of Lock 15.

THE COURTS.

The Clerico-Commercial Scandal---Perplexing Situation of Judge Tree---A Trick, or an Annoying Error.

Motion to Remove a Receiver During Vacation Time---No Cause, No Removal.

The $500,000 Railroad Suit---Partnership Dissolutions---The Hubbard Estate.

Bankruptcy Matters---Trouble in an Evanston Express Business---The "Balbach" Notes Again---Courts in Brief---New Suits.

The case of Field v. Shepherd came up before Judge Tree on Saturday afternoon on motion for new trial by defendant's counsel, Judge Wilson, who became rather warm in his arguments, and traveled out of the record to abuse the press of the city, which he accused of publishing scurrilous articles with regard to his clerico-commercial client, adding that no doubt they were paid for such publication. He was very anxious for a new trial to set aside the ugly $3,000 verdict, and thought that every case should be tried a thousand times rather than any doubt as to the possibility of obtaining justice in Court should obtain place in the public mind.

His Honor said the main question in the case was whether Kelly, acting for the plaintiff, had the same knowledge, or means of knowledge, as defendant. The evidence in the case was conflicting; if Shepherd's evidence were believed, a verdict for defendant was unavoidable; if Kelly's, a verdict for plaintiff; while if the witness Montgomery were to be believed, both previous witnesses are guilty. Under the circumstance, His Honor was obliged to overrule the application for a new trial, so the prospect of the interesting evidence being brought 999 times more before the court is spoiled.

The counsel for defendant then moved for arrest of judgment on the ground of an omission of a line in plaintiff's declaration.

It appears that during the trial the original declaration was lost, and it was agreed that the only copy should be substituted, and filed in its place. This copy was defective; and the counsel for plaintiff looked as though a bombshell had burst in his camp. He was ready to do almost anything to make reparation for the error, but the counsel for defendant was immovable. He wanted a new trial, and would take advantage of any point of law which gave it to him. His Honor said he was not clear what to do in the matter; it was evident the case had been tried with the error in the declaration. He would suspend judgment with regard to the latter point.

DECISIONS PUBLISHED.

The following opinions appear in the current number of the *Legal News*:

The opinion of the Supreme Court of this State, by Sheldon, J., in a case where a person who acted as the agent of a purchaser of a lot was himself a part owner of the lot, and charged such purchaser more than the contract price of the same, and did not disclose his interest.

The opinion of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, delivered by Emmons, J., in the case of a collision between a steamer and a sailing vessel. The questions involved are of considerable importance, and have never yet received as thorough discussion in this country as Judge Emmons gives them.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States by Davis, J., holding that if a Trustee has been guilty of a clear breach of trust, yet if the cestui que trust has for a long time acquiesced in the misconduct with full knowledge of it, a court of equity will not relieve him, but leave him to bear the fruits of his own negligence; that whether the lapse of time is sufficient to bar a recovery must depend upon the circumstances of such a case.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States by Davis, J., holding that, if one of two joint obligees dies, the debt is extinguished against his representative, and the surviving obligee is alone chargeable; that in this class of cases, when the remedy at law is gone, as a general rule a court of equity will not afford relief; that the Court will not vary the legal effect of the instrument by making it several as well as joint, unless it can see, either by independent testimony or from the nature of the transaction itself, that the parties concerned intended to create a separate as well as a joint liability; but if, through fraud, ignorance, or mistake, the joint obligation does not express the meaning of the parties, it will be reformed so as to conform to it.

MOTION TO REMOVE A RECEIVER.

The case of Bradley v. Lace et al. came up before Judge Williams, in Chambers, on Saturday morning, on a motion by defendant's attorney to have the appointment of a Receiver over a farm and other property in Lake County rescinded. The question of the jurisdiction of the Court arose, when Mr. Hervey, on the part of defendant, agreed that the Court had the power to discharge a Receiver, and to appoint another in his place; Mr. Williams, for plaintiff, holding that the Court had not power to rescind the order appointing a Receiver until term time, in December next. The application for the removal of the Receiver was based on the assertion that the Receiver was appointed without notice, and that the appointment interferes with the rights of a tenant who is lessee of the farm for several years to come, under a valid lease.

The Court, after reviewing the salient points in the case, said with reference to the main question, namely, whether he, sitting in chambers, there, had power to remove a Receiver during vacation, that he had examined the authorities, and was not yet satisfied as to whether the Court had the power or not. He would not say that the Court had not the power to remove a Receiver, under the circumstances stated, and he did not think it was necessary to decide whether he had or not. It was admitted that there was no charge of improper dealings on the part of the Receiver; there was nothing alleged as to negligence of duty; indeed, it seemed that his duty was being performed satisfactorily to everyone concerned, so far as it appeared by what had been adduced before the Court. And he did not think that the Court erred in appointing him; or that the Court, not having erred in the appointment, had any power to remove him, there being no malfeasance in office proved against him. The Receiver had given a bond for $10,000, which the Court must consider a good bond until the contrary should be shown. He was in possession of the property. He was receiving no money, but expending it in necessary works. It seemed to him that there was no chance for the Receiver to improperly dispose of the property, and if he did, then they had a good bond to fall back upon, and if that was not enough, they had the Court behind the bond to give them relief for sufficient cause shown. The motion must be overruled.

THE $500,000 RAILROAD SUIT.

The great railroad suit, in which Seymour and others claim $500,000 damages at the hands of the Philips & Colby Construction Company, on Saturday turned up before Judge Blodgett, and at the close of the day went over until this morning. The readers of THE TRIBUNE are too recently informed of the details of this suit to require a repetition to-day of the number of cubic yards dug, the price per yard, the amount of labor performed, the delays and obstacles charged, the want of faith and money alleged, and all the rest of it, the whole of which was minutely narrated in this column the day after the declaration was filed.

The principal fight was over the agreements that passed between the parties, the full meaning and intent of which will afford opportunity to the lawyers for a grand display of oratorical power and forensic skill. If the construction placed upon the agreements by the plaintiffs goes for naught, the damages will insensibly melt down to a very insignificant sum; and if the defendants do not succeed in showing that the plaintiffs' construction does go for naught, they have other good cards to play, particularly as to whether they are the responsible parties for the work done or not, or others.

TROUBLE IN AN EVANSTON EXPRESS BUSINESS.

Rudolph Franck files a bill, in the Circuit Court, against Henry C. Handy and Lawton J. Clark. Complainant in his bill avers that in July, 1872, he purchased from John A. Pearson, of Evanston, an express proprietor, his business and stock in trade, for $4,400, paying $1,500 cash and the residue in notes, securing their payment by a chattel mortgage on the property transferred; that subsequently he entered into partnership with Henry C. Handy, who took up a portion of said notes, on consideration of becoming owner of one-half the business and stock, but refused to give complainant said notes, and received from complainant $495 cash; that subsequently complainant and Handy became short of funds, and Handy, without complainant's consent, raised some $375 on the said notes from Lawton J. Clark, who knew they had been paid, but who has obtained a judgment thereon, and levied an execution on the stock of the firm, under which said stock is ordered to be sold by the Sheriff to-day; that by the action of Handy the business has been broken up; that Handy has, from time to time, disposed of various property of the business and refused to account therefor; that Handy is endeavoring to collect the assets and debts due the firm, and is also occasionally pretending that he never was a member of the firm; wherefore complainant prays for relief in a court of equity, and that defendants may be brought to answer the allegations made against them.

A PARTNERSHIP QUARREL.

John Ostermann files a bill in chancery, in the Superior Court, against Wm. Sorgenfrei. Complainant alleges that he and defendant started a copartnership wagon-manufacturing concern, in October, 1871, at Blue Island, each putting in the sum of $126. Affairs were prosperous, yet the copartners quarreled, and, on the 10th of April last, they dissolved partnership; Sorgenfrei, who kept the books and managed the finances of the concern, now refuses to render an account of his stewardship, and show how much of the $2,923, which the original capital had increased to, belonged to complainant; wherefore complainant seeks relief in a court of justice.

BILL TO DECLARE A LIEN.

John Jones files a bill in the Superior Court against Michael Cunningham and A. D. Jameson. Complainant avers that he sold defendants Lot 11, Block 5, Rawson & Ackerley's Subdivision of Sec. 4, 38, 14, for $2,825, taking in part payment the Balbach Smelting Company's notes for $1,325, on the understanding that if said notes were not paid at maturity they were to be considered as a lien upon the property; that said Company became insolvent and did not pay the notes, wherefore complainant prays that the Court may decide that they be considered a lien as was agreed upon, or the property transferred.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of Shanahan, West & Manning, a rule was entered directing debtors to answer to amended petition, showing further unpaid notes, and acts of bankruptcy.

J. W. Collins was appointed Provisional Assignee of the estate of Reade, Brewster & Co.

Proceedings are ordered dismissed, and goods released to debtor, in the matter of Wm. A. Hawley, if no objections are filed in ten days.

The report of the Provisional Assignee in the matter of O. S. Noyes, was on Saturday filed and confirmed, unless objections are filed by Tuesday morning next.

Copies of the petition and record in the matter of Hubert Petit, the originals having been destroyed by fire, were on Saturday filed, and the case ordered restored.

The report of the Provisional Assignee in the estate of Franklin S. Kellogg, including sale of stock, was confirmed, unless objections are filed within ten days.

Demurrer to petition of R. E. Jenkins, Assignee, in the matter of Reuben Beardslee et al., was on Saturday overruled.

William L. Beck on Saturday petitioned for the adjudication of Storer & Osgood as creditors on a note for $955.67. It is charged that the debtors are wholly insolvent, and unable to pay more than 25 cents on the dollar of their indebtedness.

COMING DIVIDEND IN THE HUBBARD ESTATE.

Affairs in the estate of H. E. Hubbard are beginning to straiten out a little. The Assignee, R. E. Jenkins, was yesterday engaged in sending out notices to the creditors for a second general meeting, to declare a dividend, to take place in the office of Register Hibbard on the 24th inst., at 10 a. m. Mr. Jenkins is unable to say what dividend he will be able to recommend, but by good luck it may amount to 15 per cent.

ASSUMPSIT SUITS.

Hiram Norton on Saturday brought suit against Hugh Maher, in assumpsit, $5,000 damages, in the Circuit Court.

In the same court, Timothy Wright brought suit, in assumpsit, against John T. Corcoran, $7,000; John O'Malley, $2,000; Joel Ellis and Thomas Armour, $7,000; James McCarthy, $7,000; Patrick & Kern, cash, $2,000; John Dawson and Thomas H. Miller, $3,000; William Lill, $5,000, and James Wallace, $2,000.

A number of heavy suits in the United States courts were yesterday reported.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

The clerical staff of the Circuit Court is engaged in getting up the records for the Supreme Court, and those attorneys who have cases to be prepared should get ready as soon as possible. It must be remembered that the Circuit Court Clerk's office and the Recorder's office are now separate institutions, and the staff of the former is so limited, that, unless ample notice is given, they will be unable to prepare the records for the next term.

It was intended that a meeting of Circuit Court Judges should take place on Saturday afternoon last, in the Court-House, to decide various matters pending for some time past that require settlement. There was not a sufficient attendance, and no date has been fixed for another meeting.

The life insurance case of Grover v. St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company was concluded in Judge Tree's Court on Saturday, the jury bringing in a verdict for plaintiff, finding the debt to be $5,945.57, and assessing his damages at $655.11.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Farwell finished his term at the Criminal Court, on Saturday, by sentencing the various prisoners. The calendar of criminals did not include any indicted for the very gravest offenses, larcenies and assaults being the most prevalent crimes. The following is a list of the prisoners, together with their crimes and sentences:

Bradley, alias Adam Schaeffer, larceny, two years Penitentiary; Julius Tanner, robbery, ten days County Jail; Edward Vine, larceny, one year House of Correction; John Coats and John Blackburn, petty larceny, sixty days House of Correction; Richard J. Feeney, larceny, six months House of Correction; Thomas Lamb, driving away a horse and wagon, 10 days County Jail; Charles McMahon, larceny, 5 days County Jail; James Reynolds, assault with intent to kill, 6 months House of Correction; Edward Castello, larceny, 1 year Penitentiary; Herman Leebery, larceny, 20 days County Jail; Mary Wilson, larceny, 20 days County Jail; James Wilson, larceny, 1 year Penitentiary; John Wright, assault with intent to kill, 1 year House of Correction; John Kenson, larceny, 60 days House of Correction; Michael Hayes, larceny, same; Charles Watson, robbery, 3 years Penitentiary; J. M. Armstrong, obtaining goods by false pretenses, 6 months House of Correction; Theodore Acoutine, larceny, 1 year Penitentiary; Martin Gibbins, larceny, 4 months Reform School; Florence McCarthy, driving away a horse, 1 year in the House of Correction; Edward Smith, alias Giles, and Wm. Hines, larceny, 3 years in the Penitentiary; Thomas White, burglary, 3 years in the Penitentiary. The last was the only case in which any grave objection was raised to the passing of the sentence by the Court. In it the counsel for the prisoner cited the peculiar action of the jury in rendering their verdict, first of all finding him not guilty, and in their being subsequently polled, changing the verdict to one of guilty. The State's Attorney, however, was ready with authorities to show that he had a right in polling the jury, and the Court decided that the objections of counsel were unavailing, and sentenced the prisoner accordingly.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES COURT.—John Flynn v. W. Oberman, bill for injunction to restrain infringement of patent for bed bottoms. Edward Nestamayer v. Paul Rothbarth, Edward Koch, Henry B. Payson, and Ferdinand E. Conda; case, $100,000. Calvin G. Udell v. Rufus S. Payne and Joshua Y. Payne; bill for injunction to restrain infringement of patent for extension ladders. George Pomeroy v. Frank R. Chandler, Edward Pomeroy, and Edward H. Noyes, partners under the title of Chandler, Pomeroy & Noyes; assumpsit, $15,000. Johnson Shaw, et al., v. H. C. Judd, J. H. Root, and S. H. Owen; assumpsit, $10,000. Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee of Lewis W. Cass, v. James Baxter; case, $40,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,787—Martin Van Allen v. Edwin J. Cubley and Edward F. Angell; assumpsit, $800. 6,788—R. P. Derrickson & Sons v. James Weekes; petition for mechanic's lien on house and lots in Maywood. 6,789—Charles J. Martin v. Jacob Singerz; restored case. 6,790—Appeal. 6,791—N. M. Bueggunl v. Charles E. Cook; petition for mechanic's lien on Lot 14, Block 50, School Section Addition to Chicago. 6,792—Appeal. 6,793—Peter Keil et al. v. John M. Sechrist; assumpsit, $300. 6,794—Hiram Norton et al. v. Hugh Maher; assumpsit, $5,000. 6,795—Ennice v. Henry Caddy; divorce on ground of cruelty. 6,796—Lill's Chicago Brewery v. Rafello Caproni; appeal. 6,797—Appeal. 6,798—Rudolph Franck v. Handy & Clark; bill. 6,799—Timothy Wright v. John T. Corcoran; assumpsit, $7,000. 6,800—Same v. John O'Malley; same, $2,000. 6,801—Same v. Joel Ellis and Thomas Armour; same, $7,000. 6,802—Same v. James McCarthy; same, $7,000. 6,803—Same v. Patrick and Kevin Cash; same, $2,000. 6,804—Same v. John Dawson and Thomas H. Miller; same, $3,000. 6,805—Same v. William Lill; same, $5,000. 6,806—Same v. James Wallace; same, $2,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,270—James S. Forsyth v. M. B. McDonough and Hester A. Parmby; suit for replevin. 43,271—Frederick C. Swain v. Sarah I. Hughes, Robert Walters, James H. Rees, James Averill and Thomas Armstrong; bill for partition of the S. 25 acres of W. ½ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 14, N. R. 13, E. of 3 P. M. 43,272—John Ostermann v. Wm. Sorgenfrei; bill. 43273—John C. Nispel et al., v. A. A. Libby, A. McNail and C. P. Libby; appeal. 43,274—Christian Litchenberger et al. v. Charles Kluestch; assumpsit, $500. 43,275—Eva C. v. Edward L. Johnson; divorce, on ground of desertion. 43,276—Laura N. Stark, as executrix, and Wilson K. Nixon, as executor, of the estate of James L. Stark v. William Hutchinson and William and Charles C. Grove; bill for partition of undivided ½ of S. ½ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 27 and N. ½ of N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ of Sec 34, 39, 13. 43,277—Ferry & Brother v. Thomas R. Bryan and Michael Cunningham; [illegible] 11, Block 4, Rawson & Kerr's Subdivision, 4, 38, 14. 43,278.—John Jones v. Michael Cunningham and M. D. Jameson; bill for specific performance of agreement.

A STUBBORN FIGHT.

The Trespass Case Against Hon. C. B. Farwell—Judge Doolittle on the Supreme Court.

A stubborn fight took place before Judge Porter on Saturday, in the well-known action, Warren v. Farwell and Curran. It will be remembered that Hon. C. B. Farwell was found guilty, by a jury, in this suit, of trespass, by tearing down the building occupied by Mr. Warren, the plaintiff, and turning him and his property out into the open street. Curran was found not guilty, it appearing that he acted as Farwell's agent. Damages were found as high as $8,000, the jury evidently entering into sympathy with the sufferer of what they considered high-handed power and arrogance. The case came up for argument on motion for new trial, and the counsel on both sides made splendid efforts—looked at from a purely legal and oratorical point of view—to benefit the sides they represented. Mr. Hitchcock, for the defendant, went over the evidence produced at the trial, at considerable length, contending that the verdict was grossly in excess of the damage sustained, and calling on the Court to do an act of simple justice by giving his client the chance to defend himself before another jury. He hinted that the jury was not one that should have had the decision of such a case; that they were evidently prejudiced men; that their verdict was not a dispassionate, just verdict, rendered on the evidence, but prejudiced by exaggerated views of the transactions complained of. Such a verdict would never be justified on an appeal to the Supreme Court, for it was not borne out by the evidence. If the Court declined to grant a new trial on any other ground, he urged him to take into consideration the ridiculously exaggerated amount of the finding.

Judge Doolittle replied at some length. He took up the argument of the counsel of the other side, and showed how, in his opinion, it lacked force on every material point. Instead of the damages being exaggerated, they were less than they might have been. The plaintiff was a victim of a gross outrage, such as no citizen, however wealthy or powerful, could be permitted to inflict with impunity. In such cases the infliction of a small amount would be of little effect. It was when the amount was reasonably large that parties had the truth brought home to them that if they chose to act as Mr. Farwell had done in this case they must pay for it. He showed, too, how his client was entitled to heavy damages on personal as well as public grounds. He declared that he saw and heard nothing on the part of the jury that was not proper and respectable. He would not admit the counsel's suspicions of the jury to be well founded, but would place on record his conviction that the jury acted on their deliberate judgment, founded on the evidence. Referring to the Supreme Court, he said, in explanation of cases that are frequently reversed by that Court, on the ground that the evidence does not sustain the judgment, etc., that it was impossible for any court, by merely scanning dead characters, to understand the full effect of living evidence. They were not able to see with the eyes and hear with the ears of the Judge, the jury, and the counsel. It was impossible, without possessing the power of divination, that they could realize the full force of counsel's questions, and the full effect of witness' answers, without seeing and hearing them. It was true that, calmly and dispassionately, they might sift for themselves, in written letters, the intentions of men's minds, but only where the written letters reflected like a mirror the expressions of human faces, and the suppressed, or the eager, or the frightened, or the candid human voice. In this train of thought the learned counsel argued for some time with much force and eloquence.

Finally, the Court said he considered the damages excessive, and he gave the defendants ten days to decide whether they would accept a reduction of $3,000. If not, a new trial would be granted.

MILITARY BOUNTY TAX.

The Livingstone County Military Bounty Land-Tax Judgment Case Decided—The Judgment of the Lower Court Affirmed—Opinion of the Supreme Court.

The following decision of the Supreme Court of this State on the appealed case, Michael M. Sullivant v. The State of Illinois, we find in the *Legal News*, It refers to the military bounty tax, which towns in this State are held under an act of 1865 to have had an implied power to raise, to refund money advanced by individuals to pay bounties to volunteers, on the faith of the liability of the towns to reimburse them; and the opinion declares the law, in this connection, as to whether a judgment upon certain lands for the non-payment of said bounty tax, can be set aside on the ground that the said tax was levied before the passage of the act authorizing the levy of volunteers; as to assessments for taxes made by Assessors who have not qualified by taking an oath of office; as to the validity of the acts of an Assessor de facto; and as to the evidence admissible in similar cases.

The opinion is by Justice Sheldon, as follows:

This was an application for judgment against certain lands for taxes. The tax in question was levied under the act of Feb. 2, 1865, authorizing the levy of a tax "to pay bounties to volunteers, substitutes, and drafted men, who may hereafter enlist, or be drafted into the army of the United States." The tax was levied for the purpose of refunding private subscriptions raised to pay bounties to volunteers. It was held in this same case—State of Illinois v. Sullivant, 43 Ill., 412—that by this law an implied power was given to levy and collect a tax to refund money advanced by individuals after the passage of the act, on the faith of the expected tax. The money here, no doubt, was advanced on the faith of the expected tax, but the objection was made that it was advanced before, not after, the passage of the act. The certificate of Keys, Provost Marshal, and the report of the Committee, Stone and Griffin, were properly rejected by the Court as incompetent evidence. The papers, although found among the files of the Town Clerk's office, were not such papers as are authorized by law to be filed, and were not proper files of the office; they were not the best evidence of the matters sought to be proved, and were but unsworn statements. From an examination of the testimony adduced before the Court, we cannot say that it so clearly appears that the moneys were advanced to the volunteers before the passage of said act, as to call upon us to disturb the finding of the Court upon that point. Another objection made is, that Taylor, the Assessor of the taxes, was sworn before a Town Clerk instead of before a Justice of the Peace, as he should have been. The statute prescribes that every Town Assessor, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath, etc. The principle is well settled that the acts of officers de facto are as valid and effectual, when they concern the public, or the rights of third persons, as though they were officers de jure; their title to the office cannot be inquired into collaterally. Pritchett v. People, 1 Gilm., 526; Hopper v. Ferguson, 23 Ill., 437; The People v. Collins, 7 Johns., 549; Wilcox v. Smith, 5 Wend., 231; Bucknam v. Ruggles, 15 Mass., 180. We will not refuse judgment, even if Taylor was not sworn by the proper officer. On application for such a judgment, we will only look to see that there was an officer de facto who assessed. The judgment of the Court below must be affirmed.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Bates, New York, is at the Matteson.

W. R. Maize, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Gen. W. H. Powers, U. S. A., is at the Matteson.

Hon. Sidney Bartlett, Boston, is at the Tremont.

Hon. N. M. Laraway, Iowa, is at the Matteson.

Hon. H. L. Palmer, Milwaukee, is at the Sherman.

Pauline Lucca, Clara Louise Kellogg, and the other members of the Lucca Italian Opera Company, are at the Gardner.

Isaac M. Cate, Boston, President; D. M. Pickering, Iowa, General Superintendent; F. W. H. Sheffield, Treasurer; Horace Abbott, Director of the Iowa Central Railroad, are at the Tremont.

Maj. Dallas and Capt. Thompson, U. S. A., left the West Side Briggs House last night for the lava-beds.

Hon. Geo. Greene left the West Side Briggs House last evening for home.

A. M. Brewster, Boston *Traveler*, left the West Side Briggs on Sunday for San Francisco.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: Samuel Lesem, Quincy; John R. Holmes, St. Louis; A. Satroris, England; O. A. Baker, Philadelphia; John N. Neels and wife, New York; J. F. Wood, Columbus.

Among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House yesterday were the following: Hon. Geo. Greene, Cedar Rapids; F. B. Saye, Salt Lake City; L. G. Kerns, C. B. & Q. R. R.; Arthur Bourges and John Hill, Fort Garry; Judge [illegible] M. Murphy, Boston; I. Lothrup, Rhode Island; and W. W. Butterfield, Houghton, L. S.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: John M. Harvey, St. Louis; P. J. Hickey, San Francisco; T. E. Clapp, White Pigeon, Mich.; J. L. Dunn, New York; Louis Blank, Charleston; M. M. Brown, Boston.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: Chas. E. Putnam, Davenport; Chas. C. Parsons, Cold Spring, N. Y.; A. H. M. Isham, Philadelphia; Dr. T. A. McGrau and wife, Detroit; C. B. Pympton, New York; J. P. Sanford, Iowa; Nathan F. Safford, Boston.

Among the arrivals at the Gault yesterday were the following: Morgan Bruce, Memphis; A. Dietmeyer, Cincinnati; A. French, Pittsburgh; Jas. W. Aughither, New York; M. O. Waggoner, Toledo; Norman Finite, New York; Charles Buckingham, Detroit; W. H. Phipps, Madison.

Susan B. Anthony has written a letter to Mrs. Myra Bradwell, offering condolences on the unfavorable termination of the latter's application to be admitted to the Bar. She is characteristically earnest in her language, saying she was in a "white heat" when she read the decision of the United States Supreme Court; and declaring her intention to pour "red-hot shot" into that august body at the first opportunity. If she does not swear, it is because, like the Frenchman of story, the cause is too deep for ordinary anathematizing. Mrs. Bradwell takes the matter good-humoredly, and evidently has faith in going easy.

Sojourner Truth is on her way to Washington to see President Grant.

Rose Terry, the Hartford poetess and authoress, was married last week to Rollin H. Cooke, a banker of Winsted, Conn.

The Rev. Olympia Brown, pastor of the Universalist Society of Bridgeport, Conn., was married on the 23d ult., at Providence, R. I., to John Henry Willis, grocer, of the former city.

Charles H. Seaver, of Bloomington, for some years Superintendent of Telegraph of the Chicago & Alton lines, has been promoted to Chicago, as Assistant Superintendent of the road, in addition to his supervision of its telegraph.

Gen. Grant declares that it is not probable that he will ever make St. Louis his home. We should congratulate St. Louis upon this declaration were it not that in this case her gain must be some other city's loss.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The President will spend a day or two in Chicago, enjoying a little of his much needed recreation. It is to be hoped he will not be disturbed by parties who have unseemly anxieties for the public business.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

We are gratified to hear that Lieut.-Col. Fred. Dent Grant is not exposed to the perils of travel with Sheridan and Belknap, but is enjoying a little much needed recreation in Washington, a city which he had not visited for nearly three weeks.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

KNICKERBOCKER FULLER.

Judge Fuller's Great Suit Against the Knickerbocker Insurance Company—How He Piles Up a Debt of a Quarter of a Million Dollars.

Now that the United States Supreme Court has decided that the proceedings in bankruptcy, in the matter of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, are well taken, and must be sustained, it will be interesting to the policy-holders to learn what Mr. Henry Fuller intends to do with his $250,000 assumpsit suit. Mr. Fuller, as an insurance President, was supposed to have sued the Company, under some contract, by means of which suit he would probably get hold of the larger part of the Company's assets, the officers entering into the arrangement, and making no defense. Such was the prevailing idea, caused by the filing of a declaration, than which one can conceive nothing more vague and unsatisfactory, the counts declaring, merely, the first, that said Fuller had insured with said Company, in consideration of a payment of $7.50, the building Nos. 1 and 2 River street, with part of the contents, for $1,500; and the second, that he had paid, laid out, and expended money, furnished material and labor, and so forth, to the extent of $250,000, which amount the Company had promised, but omitted, to-day.

This declaration was never intended to discover much, and the real declaration, which has been filed under the pretence of a supplemental declaration, states the following as the claims under which action is brought:

Dec. 10, 1870-71. Insurance for $47,500 on No. 84 Wabash avenue. Premium paid, $356.

Same term. Insurance for $2,500 on Nos. 88 and 92 White street, and a barn in rear of No. 88. Premium paid, $19.13.

Dec. 6, 1870-71. Insurance for $15,200 on plaintiff's half interest in No. 37 South Water street. Premium paid, $114.

Dec. 10, 1870-71. Insurance for $18,000 on Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 River street. Premium paid, $405.

Same term. Insurance for $4,950 on Nos. 224 and 226 Franklin street, and house and shop on Quincy street. Premium paid, $86.79.

Same term. Insurance for $3,900 on Nos. 4 and 6 River street, and No. 11 Michigan avenue. Premium paid, $77.40.

June 30, 1871-72. Insurance for $10,000 on part of the effects at Col. Wood's Museum, insuring the museum and its legal representative. (Loss, $125,000.) Premium paid, "a sum of money."

Sept. 2, 1870-71. Insurance for $87,000 on curiosities, etc., in same building as last named (Nos. 111, 113, and 115 Randolph street, otherwise known as the Kingsbury Block). Premium paid, $3,045. On Sept. 2, 1871, the insurance is alleged to have been renewed for one year, but no premium is named. Loss, $100,000.

Another count declares that plaintiff and defendant conferred together after the fire to discover the total indebtedness existing on the part of the latter to the former, when it was discovered that the "amounts in arrear, and the indebtedness" aggregated $250,000, for the recovery of which this suit was brought.

Plaintiff declares that the whole of this property was his at the time of the October fire, that the losses exceeded the insurance, and that due proof of debt has been made in each case.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The second season of the Maretzek Opera Troupe opens to-night at McVicker's Theatre with the opera of "Faust," and promises to be as successful and brilliant as the first season. The opening opera has been well chosen, as the character of *Marguerite* is one of the best in which Mme. Lucca can be seen. The strong dramatic possibilities of the part are more fully embodied in her portraiture than it is usual to see, and in no other character in the repertoire which she gives in Chicago does she have so good an opportunity for allying the lyric and tragic. The full cast is as follows:

Marguerite.......................Mme. Pauline Lucca
Siebel.......................Senora L. Sanz
Martha.......................Miss Schofield
Faust.......................Signor Vizzani
Mephisto.......................Signor Jamet
Valentine.......................Signor Sparapani

Mr. Maretzek will conduct the orchestra. The favorite opera of "Martha" will be produced on Tuesday evening, with Miss Kellogg in the leading part. The popularity of the opera will probably encourage Miss Kellogg's friends and admirers to attend in large numbers.

THE "METROPOLITAN."

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Club, held at its rooms in McVicker's Theatre Building, on Saturday evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Gen. G. A. Forsyth.
Vice Presidents—J. H. McVicker, Dr. Edwin Powell, Robert T. Lincoln, John Phillips, Ferd. W. Peck, Florence Ziegfeld, Charles P. Kellogg.
Treasurer—W. S. Shepherd.
Corresponding Secretary—E. H. Trafton.
Recording Secretary—Charles H. Jenks.
Board of Managers—Gen. G. A. Forsyth, Ferd. W. Peck, W. S. Shepherd, John Phillips, E. H. Trafton, J. H. McVicker, William R. Page, George B. Carpenter, George C. Fry.

The club voted to extend to President Grant and party, and to Secretary Belknap and party, an informal reception at such time during the week as they will be likely to accept. Messrs. Hoyne and Trafton were appointed a Committee to extend the invitation.

Louisiana.

Here is an illustration of the condition of things in Louisiana: A fortnight ago, two Judges presented themselves in an interior parish to hold court. The Kellogg Judge got in first and took possession of the Court-House; the other occupied a large room over a store. [illegible] same time. Some of the lawyers went to one and some to the other, according to political predilection, while others moved between the two without anchoring at either. But the suitors did not care to have their cases adjudicated by either "Court," under the circumstances, and business was slim. The Kellogg Judge sent two fellows to jail, and the McEnery Judge did not do anything. When the "Courts" adjourned and started for the next parish, both Judges went together, after the manner of good-humored joint campaign canvassers. "I've got the advantage of this fellow," said the Kellogg Judge, as they moved off for the next point in the circuit, "and can stand the fun the longest, for I get a salary and he don't, nor never will."

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Letter from the Governor of Missouri to the Governor of Iowa.

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, April 23, 1873.

His Excellency C. C. Carpenter, Governor of Iowa:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 9th inst., so full of sound thought, and embracing so many valuable suggestions, in regard to what I conceive to be the great question of the day, viz: the best and most practicable means of attaining cheap transportation between the interior of the country and the Atlantic seaboard, was received and read with great pleasure by me, some days ago, and I should have answered it at once but for the desire on my part to respond as satisfactorily as possible to the specific questions propounded therein.

That the holding of the Convention contemplated by the resolution adopted by the Convention at Des Moines on the 23d day of January last is practicable, and that it can be made a decided success, I regard as absolutely certain. This opinion on my part is chiefly attributable to the fact of the almost universal interest manifested throughout the country, and by all classes of our citizens, upon the subject of "cheap transportation," and in reference to the satisfactory and speedy solution of the interesting and absorbing problem presented. The truth is, our agricultural interests must languish, and our vast Western domains lie waste, unless something can be done to cheapen the cost of finding a way to market for the products of our soil. No remedy will ever be afforded so long as a few leading lines of transportation, bound together by a common interest and backed by unlimited capital, control our transportation. A complete monopoly of our carrying trade between the great West and the Atlantic Ocean, and particularly during the winter months, is now enjoyed by certain corporations that need not be mentioned by name. Judging from the past, these monopolies will not voluntarily relinquish a single privilege or advantage they now enjoy. On the contrary they will, by every means that human ingenuity can invent and money command, widen the field of their operations and tighten their grasp upon the very vitals of the prosperity of the country. As their capital increases, and as our country develops, they will either build new roads themselves or lease from those who do, until their combinations permeate our entire country, and they are enabled to place every producer at their mercy, and levy such a tax upon the business of our people as they may think proper, and that without the least restraint. No friend of his country, no lover of justice, can contemplate such a result without horror and indignation, nor can he refuse to take any legitimate and allowable step that may be within his power to prevent such a consummation. The great enterprise to which you refer is one of a series that must be carried out to counteract the malign influences to which I have referred. The friends of all these different enterprises should be united, and should act in concert. Hence, in my judgment, the greater scope given to the field of our operations the better. The Convention that is to meet in Atlanta, Ga., on the 20th of May, to consider a measure, as you are aware, very similar in design and intended effects to the one you have at heart, will, I am satisfied, be very fully attended, and I hope that important results will be reached by it. Now it occurs to me that it would be well to bring the friends of the Georgia and Iowa enterprises, as I will term them, together. This can be done, I am sure, by the adoption of a resolution by the Convention at Atlanta, calling a convention to be composed of delegates from all the States of the Mississippi Valley, as well as all the States represented at Atlanta. Let this Convention be held in September or October, in the City of St. Louis, and I venture the opinion that it will be one of the largest and most imposing bodies of men ever assembled on this continent. Let the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, and every interest in society be represented, and when it speaks, let it be regarded as the voice of the people speaking authoritatively to Congress, as well as to the Legislatures of all the States.

I do not wish to be understood as being an enemy to railroads and railroad enterprises, or as wishing to interfere with or violate in any way a single vested legal right pertaining to them. On the contrary, I wish to see them extended wherever they are not already found, and wherever the commerce and trade and convenience of the public demand them. But they should not be introduced as despoilers and destroyers, but as the friends of the people, the developers of latent resources, the arteries through which the healthy life blood of commerce may freely circulate. Now what we want is cheaper transportation. This can only be effected through the instrumentalities of healthy competition. The greater number of rival roads we have the better it is for us, and just in proportion to an increase of competition between the railroads of the country will be a decrease in the rate of transportation and travel. The same principle applies to the competition that must arise from the connection of our great Western and Southern lakes and rivers by canal with the ocean. Give to the Western farmer the choice of transportation by railroad or canal at all seasons of the year to Eastern and Southern markets, and then he will no longer be placed at the mercy of exacting corporations or individuals, but will be allowed to reap a fair compensation from the products of his toil, instead of bestowing all of his profits upon those who carry it to market.

My conclusion is that it would be best to hold the Convention at St. Louis, at the time indicated. But should you and others take a different view, and determine upon a different place or time, I shall still feel the most lively interest in the result of your labors, and do all that I possibly can to make the Convention a success.

With high regard, I am your Excellency's most obedient servant, SILAS WOODSON.

A Spanish Prison.

A correspondent writing from Madrid gives a vivid description of the City Prison of the Spanish Capital. He goes on to say that, having traversed well-lighted passages, we stumble down a dark, break-neck, and filthy staircase, and, making our way through groups of ill-favored, ragged denizens of the place, stop before an iron-bound door, at which my conductors knocked loudly. It is opened. We enter another passage, and halt for a few seconds. A man with forbidding countenance, himself a prisoner, shouts loudly, announcing the Governor's visit, and a crowd of filthy, miserable objects in human form hurry past. The Governor beckons me to follow, and we find ourselves in a long, dismal, vaulted chamber. The offensive stench for an instant made me recoil with disgust. Throughout the whole length of this horrible abode is sloping wood-work, similar to that in guard-houses, which serves for the prisoners' bedsteads. Standing on these sleeping places, the wretches, about ninety in number, had taken their position. No bedding of any kind is provided for them, and, unless they have friends outside who charitably supply them with a mattress, the scum of society crouch for the night on the blackened, filthy boards, huddled together like wild beasts in their lairs. The authorities have not a sufficient quantity of blankets to provide one for each prisoner. And now, although the weather was mild, within this vaulted den the pestilential atmosphere was damp and chill. The inmates who had blankets kept them tightly drawn around their shoulders for warmth, and for fear of their being stolen by their associates. On the walls are long lines of wooden pegs, to which are suspended the extra rags of the prisoners entitled to consider the portion of the plank beneath his sleeping place.

High on the wall, to the left hand, are a few small unglazed apertures with iron grating, which dimly light the den, and afford the only and far from sufficient means of ventilation. Toward the centre of the wall is a recess, the state of which is indescribable. And in this den, unfit for wild beasts, human flesh and blood must pine and rot until tardy Spanish justice either releases the wretched tenant, or sends him for trial, or to the Bagne, which is, by comparison, Paradise. The brawls and fights which sometimes occur are terrible. Imagination refuses to picture to itself the horrible and depraved scenes enacted when the sun has set, and those two poor little lanterns swinging by cords from the roof, shed their faint, flickering light on the man of human wretchedness shut in from the outer world! A sojourn in the Saladero would demoralize the strongest mind. Therein the innocent become criminal, and depravity doubly depraved. The abuse of power, the total disregard of humanity, and the disgraced administration of law which my visit to this hellish place has revealed, would also justify the overthrow of the Government that has tolerated them.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MR. C. A. GARDINER.....................Manager.
MONDAY, MAY 12,
FIRST WEEK OF
Mr. Josh Hart's
Talented THEATRE COMIQUE COMBINATION, from 514 Broadway. The artists of the
Comique Combination
have never appeared in this city. The performance will be under the sole direction of
MR. JOSH HART.
An entire change of bill will be presented every week. The olio will be enacted by STARS, who have been selected with great care, regardless of cost. Novelty of the highest order will be presented in rapid succession, embracing FARCE, DRAMA, BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, MINSTRELSY, SONG, &c., pleasing both old and young, male and female. For the accommodation of ladies and children who are unable to attend the evening performances, the regular WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES will be given, with the entire night bill.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
MAX MARETZEK.....................DIRECTOR
Lucca-Kellogg Grand Italian Opera.
This Evening, Monday, May 5,
PAULINE LUCCA.
FAUST.
MARGUERITE...Madame PAULINE LUCCA.
SIEBEL.....................Senora L. Sanz.
MARTHA.....................Miss Schofield.
FAUST.....................Signor Vizzani.
MEPHISTO.....................Signor Jamet.
VALENTINE.....................Signor Sparapani.
CONDUCTOR.......Max Maretzek.
To-morrow, Tuesday—KELLOGG.....MARTHA
Wednesday—LUCCA-KELLOGG.....MIGNON
Friday—LUCCA-KELLOGG-DON GIOVANNI.
Saturday—FAREWELL LUCCA MATINEE.
REGULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Admission, $2. Reserved Seats in First Balcony, $1 extra. Reserved Seats in Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, $2 extra. Admission to Second Balcony, $1. Reserved Seats in Second Balcony, 50 cents extra.
Seats can now be secured at Box Office.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
COLLYER
Will deliver his new lecture,
"Our Folks and Other Folks,"
which has been pronounced in every course East and West among the very best of the whole season, for the first time in Chicago, on TO-MORROW NIGHT, at the Union Park Congregational Church.
This lecture closes the second West Side course.
Admission, 50c; Reserved Seats, 75c. For sale at Dyche's Drug Store, corner Madison and Halsted-sts., and Bell's Drug Store, 495 West Madison-st.
CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
SIX NIGHTS AND 2 MATINEES ONLY.
Mrs. Jas. A. Oates
And her Comic Opera Company. Monday Evening, May 5, will be presented for the first time in English, Offenbach's Comic Opera,
LA GRAND DUCHESS,
with all the original music. Tuesday evening and Wednesday matinee, The Flower Girl of Paris. Wednesday evening, first time in this city of Les Bavards. Friday, Benefit of Mrs. James A. Oates. Saturday afternoon and evening, last two appearances of Mrs. Oates and her superior Opera Company. Change of Opera nightly. Reserved seats, 75c and $1.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Closed for Rehearsal this (Monday) Evening, to re-open To-morrow.
Tuesday Evening, May 6,
EVERY EVENING, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, the Grand Spectacular Burlesque Shakesperean Extravaganza,
BAD DICKEY!
Founded on Burnaud's Richard III., with an ENTIRELY ORIGINAL OPENING, presenting for the first time at this Theatre the KITTY BLANCHARD Burlesque Combination! GEORGE LOSCH, Musical Director, with a Band of Twelve Selected Instrumentalists. No change in prices.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
MONDAY, May 5, 1873, during the week and at the Matinee, after weeks of preparation, Bartley Campbell's new play, written expressly for this Theatre, entitled
RISKS!
NEW SCENERY—Long Island Sound! (New.) Dugluyn Cottage! (New.) The Varney Villa Illuminated. The East River by Moonlight.
In Rehearsal, "The Gentle Savage," and in preparation, "Through Fire."

AMPHITHEATRE.
(Formerly Nixon's.)
MONDAY, May 5, every evening during the week and Saturday Matinee, the
WONDER OF WONDERS
VANEK,
THE GREAT DECAPITATOR.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CH'CH.
TUESDAY evening, May 6, the talented and heroic
EDITH O'GORMAN,
The ESCAPED NUN, will give her startling and thrilling lecture on "CONVENT LIFE," and the "ROMISH SCHOOL SYSTEM."
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's, 258 Wabash-av.

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.
MONDAY, MAY 12,
AND NOT UNTIL THEN.
The Great Forepaugh Show.
1,000 MEN AND HORSES.
Five Mammoth Tents.
TWO ENORMOUS MENAGERIES,
A Double Circus and Two Magnificent Museums, will exhibit at Chicago ONE WEEK ONLY, as follows: WEST SIDE—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 12, 13, 14 and 15, corner Madison and Elizabeth-sts.; and SOUTH SIDE, corner State and Twenty-second-sts., two days only, Friday and Saturday, May 16 and 17, afternoon and evening. See future announcements, programmes, &c.
Wait For It.
ADAM FOREPAUGH, Proprietor.

THREADS.
J. & P. COATS'
BEST SIX-CORD
White and Black Threads
Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.
For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.
ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,
And use it for Machine Sewing.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. Streng & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Charles Streng continuing the business in his own name.
CHAS. STRENG,
MAX FROHLICH.
Chicago, May 5, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between John Jones and Peter Horn is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Peter Horn, at the old stand, 119 Dearborn-st.
JOHN JONES,
PETER HORN.
Chicago, May 1, 1873.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 87 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4.15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 2:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:50 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.
Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 188 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)
Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

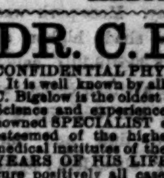
	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	8:00 a. m.	9:10 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:51 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Lucca-Kellogg Italian Opera Troupe. "Faust," with Lucca as "Marguerite."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Mrs. James A. Oates' Comic Opera Company. "La Grande Duchesse."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Risks."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. "An Odd Trick."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. The Kitty Blanchard Burlesque Combination. "Bad Dickey."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Engagement of Miss Katie Estelle. "Lucretia Borgia."

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington. Vanek, the Prestidigitateur.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTORY. DR. J. E. GARDNER, corner Sixteenth-st., and Wabash av., is the only one in Chicago authorized by the Government to furnish soldiers artificial limbs and apparatus.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, May 5, 1873.

The earth at San Salvador is still shaking, and buildings which withstood the shock of the earthquake, among them the Government Palace, on March 4, have fallen. Many of the inhabitants who returned to the city, in the belief that the worst was over, have been hurt, and some of them have gone mad. It is not yet certain that the Government will abandon its mad design of rebuilding the city on the same site.

Minister Sickles yesterday formerly presented the Spanish Government with the congratulatory resolutions passed by the late Congress upon the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. He was received with all that profusion of ceremony in which the official Spaniard delights to indulge. In presenting his congratulations, Gen. Sickles took occasion to predict that Cuba and Porto Rico will now contribute more than ever to the power of Spain.

Four ocean telegraphs across the Atlantic will be in operation by Sept. 1. These will include the new French cable, which the Great Eastern begins to lay next month. The increase of rates, which went into effect on the first of the month, instead of the reduction which had been promised, is excused by the companies on the plea that their facilities were inadequate to the business offered, as only one line was in working order. As the companies have recently consolidated under one management, competition between them is not to be hoped for, whether they have one line or four.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by the Government Printing Office to have as many as possible of the public documents that were ordered by the last Congress finished before the expiration of the franking privilege. This is at the request of the honorable members, most of whom voted for the abolition of franking, and desire to justify themselves by signalizing its last days with proof of how grossly it can be abused. Some few members of the Senate, more scrupulous than their fellows, are stated to have directed their share of the documents to be sent out as freight and paid for at their expense.

Thirty thousand Highland pines, or Scotch firs, have been shipped from Dundee, Scotland, to this country, to be planted in the arid plains west of the Mississippi. The Highland pine is very hardy, and of rapid growth, and believed to be well suited to the peculiar country for which it is destined. Whether or not it is the best species of tree for the plains, it is generally conceded by all who have examined this vast region, which exceeds in its waste area all the occupied land of the Eastern States, that forest planting is all that is needed to restore the humidity of climate that will turn what the old geographies called the Great American Desert into a smiling garden.

Official returns of the killed and wounded in the Modoc blunder of the 26th ult. show that the first accounts were not exaggerated. Twenty-one privates and officers were wounded, sixteen killed, and six are missing. The report that the Sioux are moving southward in their war-paint, and with mischievous intent, are resolved by the War Department into a statement that they are simply on their way to their annual hunt in the grounds left open to them by the treaty. It is conceded, however, that there is great danger of collision between them and settlers who have been pouring into these regions in great numbers of late years. The Indian Department has for some time been debating the advisability of taking away these hunting-grounds from the Sioux and confining them to their reservations, in order to protect the white families scattered through them.

The Chicago produce markets were generally quiet and steadier on Saturday. Mess pork was in moderate demand, and a shade higher, at $17.80@17.85 cash, and $18.00@18.12½ seller June. Lard was dull and a shade easier, at $8.85@8.90 per 100 lbs cash, and $9.10@9.12½ seller June. Meats were dull and unchanged, at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders; 8⅞@8⅞c for short ribs; 9@9⅛c for short clear; and 10@12c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were active and firm at 87½c per gallon. Lake freights were more active and steady at 9c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was quiet and easier, closing at 1.23½ seller the month and 1.25⅝ seller June. Corn was quiet and steady at ⅛@¼c decline, closing at 37¾c seller the month and 40½c seller June. Oats were active and ½c higher, closing easier at 31⅝c seller the month, and 33⅝c seller June. Rye was more active at the recent decline, at 68½c. Barley was quiet and firm at 72@82c for poor to choice No. 2. Hogs were quiet and steady at $4.95@5.30. Cattle and sheep were quiet at unchanged prices.

The report of the strike among the cabmen at Vienna betokens a very serious drawback to the comfort of that part of the world, and his wife, just now on a visit to the Exhibition. The extent of the annoyance cannot be conceived by any comparison with American cities, in which the street-car and omnibus systems are so thorough. Street-cars are almost unknown in Europe, and there is no city on the Continent except Paris with a supply of stage lines at all commensurate with the public demand. In German cities, the *droschkes*, or cabs, supply the only satisfactory means for getting about on wheels. Their charges are very low, and they are numerous enough, under ordinary circumstances, to accommodate the people. Take these away, however, by means of a strike, and the Viennese people and their guests must be in a forlorn plight. Still, German municipal governments, as a rule, have a quick and summary way of bringing refractory people to an understanding, and it is likely that the cabmen will not long be permitted to interfere with the success of the Grand Exposition. After unloading the goods that have piled in upon the exhibition, suppressing the mutiny among the cabmen, and getting rid of the corrupt American Commissioners, the World's Fair at Vienna will have disposed of its full share of annoyances.

THE DIXON CALAMITY.

Our dispatches this morning give the particulars of a visitation upon an Illinois community, scarcely to be described in the phrases expressive of human calamities, which will carry a thrill of sadness wherever the appalling tidings are read. By the fall of a bridge over a rapid river, swollen with a spring flood, 200 spectators of the rite of baptism by immersion were yesterday cast into the stream, with the timbers and framework of the structure, and from the frightful wreck only 100 were taken alive and uninjured. More than fifty bodies have been recovered. Many maimed and sorely injured were with difficulty resuscitated, and numbers were carried lifeless down the current and swept over the dam.

It would seem impossible to give the calamity surroundings more saddening than it presents, even at this distance, with only these hasty dispatches to bear the tidings. There could scarcely be pictured a situation of more security and serenity. The bright, peaceful Sabbath afternoon, the households of town and country in Sabbath attire, in full numbers gathered to witness a religious ceremony in a place of assured safety for these lookers-on. When Death meets a railway train in full career or beckons a steamship upon the rocks, there is some preparation for such fate in those conditions of declared risk. But the Dixon sufferers dreamed of no peril, and were in the raging flood before the first alarm was given. The reader can imagine feebly the rest,—the startled town, the cry of anguish that passed from home to home, like that of Egypt, "when there was no house in which there was not one dead." Many in all parts of the land will mourn their share of this visitation, and many strangers' eyes will fill with tears of sympathy, so near to every human heart comes a shock like this. It is only a week since from this same town came intelligence that saddened our own community, for this greater visitation is almost in sight of the place where the unfortunate young Arnold lost his life.

THE ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature practically adjourned on Saturday, though it will not formally do so until to-morrow. We yesterday discussed the general improvement of the character of the members and of the action of the Legislature since the reformatory provisions of the Constitution of 1870. We print this morning in detail a list of the appropriations, and a list of the acts passed. The session lasted 118 days. The cost of the session has been about $177,000, and, had not the Legislature weakly provided for another session next winter, there would have been but little complaint of the extravagance. During the session, 1,034 bills were introduced,—435 in the Senate, or an average of 8 to each Senator, and 539 in the House, or an average of less than 4 to each Representative. Fortunately, but 119 of these bills passed.

The aggregate of the appropriations made was $5,851,465, covering a period of two years. The action in behalf of the State charities was liberal. Large appropriations were made for additional buildings for the various asylums and hospitals, thereby increasing the means for accommodating the unfortunate. The two Insane Asylums are to be completed, and the deaf, dumb, and blind will have greater and more comfortable provision. The State-House will probably be completed in time for the meeting of the General Assembly of 1875. We refer, for the details of the appropriations, to the letter of our correspondent. The footings are as follows:

	1873.	1874.
Ordinary expenses..............	$ 430,665	$ 457,000
Buildings..........................	851,675	870,525
Miscellaneous.....................	507,200	709,400
School fund........................	1,000,000	1,000,000
	$2,789,540	$3,036,925
Total for two years..............		$5,836,465

The Revenue bill provides for the collection of $3,500,000 in 1873, and $2,500,000 in 1874; total for the two years, $6,000,000, leaving a surplus of $163,535.

The revenue from the canal is appropriated to the construction of a dam on the Illinois River at Copperas Creek. That from the Illinois Central Railroad, with the balance in the Treasury and the items for interest, etc., in the direct levy, will be applied to the extinguishment of the State debt, and there is a prospect that that debt will be so nearly closed out by the meeting of the General Assembly in January, 1875, that a direct levy will be made to purchase what may remain due, if any, so that Illinois may enter the year of the National Jubilee—the centennial anniversary of independence—entirely free of all manner of debt, and with a handsome, fixed, and permanent revenue.

It is always a matter of congratulation in this country when a State Legislature or Congress adjourns without doing any serious injury to the public interests. The Legislature of 1871, the first elected under the new Constitution, furnished such a marked contrast, in respect with its predecessors, that the present Legislature is to be judged by a rather high standard. While the Legislature of 1873 may not be ranked alongside that of 1871, it nevertheless stands pre-eminently above its predecessors elected under the old Constitution, and, under the controlling prohibitory provisions of the new Constitution, has adjourned without having accomplished anything radically vicious or corrupt. For this result, the people of Illinois will be properly grateful.

THE JURY LAW.

We print this morning the new Jury law, just passed by the Legislature. As it repeals all other laws on the subject, it is important to the whole public. It provides that the County Board in each county shall, in September, 1873, make a list of one-tenth of the legal voters of each precinct, and select therefrom 100 persons for each trial term of the Circuit and other courts to be held in said county, the number for Cook County being 200 for each term of the Circuit and Superior Courts, and 100 for each term of the Criminal Court, to serve as petit jurors; the persons thus selected to be between 21 and 60 years of age, to have their rational faculties, to be legally competent, be of fair character, approved integrity, sound judgment, well informed, and to understand the English language. This list of persons to continue for two years, if not previously exhausted; when the list is exhausted, another shall be made. Twenty days before the beginning of any trial term the Clerk of the court shall, in the presence of the County Clerk, draw from the list of names at least thirty to serve as jurors for each two weeks that such court will probably be in session. Grand jurors are to be provided by a special drawing by the County Board. Any person who shall seek to be a juror, or any person who shall request that another be placed on a jury, shall be deemed guilty of contempt, and fined.

The fourteenth section makes the following sufficient causes for challenge of a petit juror: That he lacks any of the qualifications already named; that he has served as a juror within one year; that he is party to a suit pending for trial at the term. It further provides "That it shall not be a cause of challenge that a juror has read in the newspapers an account of the commission of the crime with which the prisoner is charged, if such juror shall state on oath that he believes he can render an impartial verdict according to the law and the evidence, and provided, further, that in the trial of any criminal cause the fact that a person called as a juror has formed an opinion or impression, based upon rumor or upon newspaper statements (about the truth of which he has expressed no opinion), shall not disqualify him to serve as a juror in such cause if he shall, upon oath, state that he believes he can fairly and impartially render a verdict therein in accordance with the law and the evidence, and the Court shall be satisfied of the truth of such statement."

It will be seen, therefore, that a juror for the trial of cases in the civil and criminal courts may be challenged for either of the following causes: 1. That he is not an inhabitant of the county, and is exempt from serving on juries. 2. That he is not 21, or over 60 years of age. 3. That he is not in the possession of his natural faculties, or is infirm or decrepit. 4. That he is not free from legal exceptions, or is not of fair character, or of approved integrity, or of sound judgment, or well informed, or that he does not understand the English language. 5. That he has served as a juror on the trial of any cause within one year. 6. That he is a party to a pending case to be tried at the term.

THE DEMORALIZING EFFECT OF PROTECTION.

An extraordinary Convention was held recently at Brattleboro, Vermont, and held for an extraordinary purpose. After a long and careful comparison of ledgers and bank-books, the delegates unanimously resolved that, when everybody was dishonest, there was no profit in it; therefore, that it was better to be honest. This was a Convention of the manufacturers of manilla paper, and the Convention was called in consequence of the fact that, in the zeal of competition and the desire to underbid one another, the market was filled with paper, in which the quires contained but 22, 21, 20, and down as low as 16 sheets, instead of the lawful 24. The man who put up 22 sheets in a quire complained vehemently of the dishonesty of those who put only 20 sheets in a quire, and were therefore able to undersell him, while the virtuous gentleman who sold 20 sheets in a quire declared that the wrath of heaven should fall on those who plundered the public by selling 16 sheets as a quire, or 320 instead of 480 sheets in a ream. Even the 16-sheet men became satisfied that some others might cut under them and put up only 12 sheets in a quire, and the Convention resolved unanimously to be honest hereafter, and each put up the lawful number of sheets in a ream.

The manufacturers of manilla paper are peculiarly protected by the tariff. In the first place, they are allowed to import their raw material free of tax, and their manufacture is protected by a duty of 35 per cent in gold, equal, with the incidence of the tax, to 45 per cent currency. In other words, the man who wishes to purchase manilla paper not made in the United States must pay 45 cents tax on every dollar's worth before he can use it. Not contented with this privilege, it appears that these manufacturers have been engaged in plundering the consumers by selling them reams of paper short from one-twelfth to one-third the legal number of sheets. The infant industries, protected as they are by a special tax upon the country of 45 per cent, have advanced in intellectual vigor to that point where they managed to swell this 45 per cent into 80 per cent by robbing the packages sold by them to the unsuspecting public.

The resolve of the Brattleboro Convention was all right, so far as it went. It failed, however, in the extent of the reformation proposed. In addition to its conclusion that the manufacturer of paper who would sell less than 480 sheets for a ream was guility of a fraud upon the public and an outrage upon the trade, they should have further resolved that Congress had levied a tax by which the purchasers of manilla paper received one-third less paper for their money than they were entitled to, and less than the people of any other civilized country received for the same money, and that, as none of the proceeds of this confiscation was paid into the National Treasury, this robbery of the people, as well as that of selling short reams, should be stopped by the repeal of that tax. But the Convention did not do this. The moral sentiment at Brattleboro did not rise high enough to discover any iniquity other than the undermining of one manufacturer by another. The fraud upon the public was a thing of course. It was now the national policy. There were but two classes now known to the law—the plucked and the pluckers. The one produced, the other enjoyed; the one was governed, the other governed.

Why should the paper-makers make an exception of their trade? What was the tariff but a notorious, confessed license for robbery? It was a practice of the French monarchs, before the Revolution, whenever they got a new favorite, to levy a new tax and devote the proceeds to her support. That was open and undisguised plunder of the people. The levy of any tax for any purpose other than revenue for the lawful expenditures of the Government is no less a robbery because levied to make certain trades and occupations more profitable than they would otherwise be. There is no possible moral difference between making a man pay five bushels of corn extra to increase the profits on a pair of shoes, than there is in selling 320 sheets of paper for a ream which ought to contain 480 sheets. In both cases there is the taking of a man's property without a consideration, and this robbery or plunder cannot be made "honest" by the mere force of an act of Congress authorizing the act. In the one case Congress authorized the paper-makers to extort 45 per cent more money for their paper than it was worth; the paper-makers increase their plunder by selling 320 sheets for 480; and yet there are those who contend that the robbery was honest up to 45 per cent, but felonious beyond that point.

This policy of robbing one class of the people to enrich another has now been in full operation ten years. It has corrupted public sentiment. It has depraved the public morals. It has begat a sentiment that there is no moral obliquity in robbing the Government, either directly or by evasion of the laws. No man or woman returning to the United States from Europe has the least hesitation in smuggling whatever he or she can do, even if it require a fee to corrupt a customs officer to wink at the fraud. The Civil Service has long since passed into proverbial dishonesty. No man convicted of peculation, or embezzlement in the public service, has been, of late years, allowed to be punished in a way the law requires. When the general toleration or amnesty for offenses against official honesty do not reach the guilty before trial or conviction, it is certain to do so after. The laws against official crime have been superseded by the regulations of party; public interests have none of the protection that is secured to those of party, and questions of exposure, detection, conviction, and punishment of officials are no longer determined upon considerations of public interests, or of the guilt or innocence of the officer, but are solved by the answer to the question, Will it hurt the party?

The moral leprosy which has degraded the Civil Service, and which has completely baffled all efforts to eradicate it, has spread to private life. The banks, and moneyed institutions of all kinds, are now the victims. So long as the National Government, in its Executive and Congressional departments, protects the Civil Service from all reforms, and repels the prosecutions of public robbers as personal and political assaults upon the Government itself, who can be surprised when Cashiers appropriate the whole assets of banks, and treat the deposits of the public as opportunities to enrich the daring operator?

The whole demoralization and degradation of public sentiment, and the destruction of all restraints upon the dishonest appropriation of other people's property, has its legal authorization in that policy of the General Government which uses the coercive power of the nation to rob one class to enrich another, and to take the earnings of one man's labor to bestow it, without consideration, upon some other person.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S INDIAN POLICY.

We have the assurance of Mr. Felix F. Brunot, the Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, that President Grant will certainly adhere to the "peace policy" toward the Indians which has been developed as one of the distinguishing features of his Administration. Mr. Brunot is probably correct. When President Grant starts out with a "policy," he is apt to hang on to it, entirely regardless of its effects. This has been equally true in the San Domingo affair and the Louisiana difficulty. In the former case, he adhered to the scheme of annexation, though palpably contrary to the popular will, until he was defeated at every point. In the latter case, he has abided by his resolution to sustain a United States Judge, whose conduct has been characterized as unparalleled for its infamy by the very men to whom Gen. Grant looks for his main support, and will probably maintain the same policy in the face of riot and bloodshed until Congress reverses the errors. Mr. Brunot is of the opinion that there will be another exhibition of this sort of Executive firmness in the general treatment of the Indians on the same plan as heretofore.

Mr. Brunot is thoroughly *en rapport* with the persecuted red men of the West, and loud and bitter in his denunciation of the "ruffians" and "desperadoes" who are persecuting them and arousing their savage passions. Mr. Brunot professes to speak for himself and the President, but not for the other members of the Board of Indian Commissioners. It is probable, however, that Messrs. George H. Stuart, William E. Dodge, and John V. Farwell will abide by Mr. Brunot's expressions. These gentlemen have just had a prolonged session in New York City, in which it is likely that the whole subject was canvassed with the official conclusion which Mr. Brunot has thus unofficially proclaimed. It will appear to most people, however, as a striking comment upon the "peace policy" that the Board of Indian Commissioners was in session, distributing its profitable contracts for Indian supplies, at the very time that the latest Modoc slaughter occurred, in which about fifty American officers and soldiers were maimed and killed.

There are very many weak points in Mr. Brunot's defense of the "peace policy," even if it be conceded that the purposes of the gentlemen who adhere to it are entirely honest. Mr. Brunot insists that it is not the Indians who are to blame for the outbreaks and massacres of which we have a periodical record, but the roughs, the "transporters, contractors, teamsters, whisky-traders, scouts, and army-followers," who desire to lead the Indians into war that they may enjoy the profits arising therefrom. Mr. Brunot fails to mention the Indian Agents in this category of the natural enemies of the Indian race. Admitting, however, that this broad, general statement is correct, it is pertinent to ask, Who is responsible for the tolerance of such a class of men as Mr. Brunot describes? The Administration and the Commissioners have the control of the whole matter; they have all the funds they ask; they appoint their own agents; they parcel out the reservations; they make the contracts for the supplies; they run the entire machine. If their policy attracts and tolerates a class of men who incite the worst passions of the savages and drive them into war, then either the policy itself or those who administer it are responsible for these abuses. Mr. Brunot and his fellow-Commissioners may decide which it is.

Mr. Brunot states that, out of 1,000,000 Indians (which is his estimate of the number of Indians in the country), 130,000 are self-supporting, which means that they live on the proceeds from the sale of their lands and the interest on their money. All the rest are supported in part or in whole by the Government. Mr. Brunot thinks that "these figures show the folly and wickedness of holding the Indian race responsible for the acts of a few individuals or of a single tribe." They rather show that, when the United States Government takes a contract for supporting all the Indians in the country, it has a right to demand that the Indians shall control their "individuals and single tribes," so as to prevent the frequent recurrence of the massacres of white men wherever Indians abound. It seems that they have nothing else to do. Nobody proposes to hold the whole Indian race responsible for the crimes of a few, but to hold that policy responsible which undertakes to support the Indians as a race of pensioners, and does not propose to resent or suppress their depredations and massacres. When we cease to hear of the outrages such as the Apaches, Cheyennes, and Modocs have lately perpetrated; when the Modocs cease to betray and murder United States Generals under a flag of truce of their own bearing; and when other tribes cease to slaughter peaceable United States surveyors working under orders from the Government; and when the Indian Agents and traders are a better class of men than Mr. Brunot inadvertantly describes them to be,—then, and not till then, will the people of this country have some confidence in the Quaker guns.

As far as the Modoc war is concerned, Mr. Brunot undertakes to justify the policy again. He says that the war originated in the attempt to drive the Indians from their lands which were coveted by white men. Admitting that this was the origin of the Modoc troubles, which must be regarded as doubtful, it serves in no-wise to lessen the responsibility of the Indian policy, which subsequently failed to restore the rights of the Indians, and make them submit to lawful authority. It was the "policy" which was responsible for Gen. Canby's murder. It was the "policy" which enabled the Modocs to entrench themselves in the Lava Beds. It was the "policy" which prompted the instructions from the Interior Department at Washington that bound Canby hand and foot, and betrayed him into his death. It was the "policy" that suggested the same treatment for all Indians, whether friendly or hostile, and met the Modocs in war-paint on the same footing as over the pipe of peace. It is this policy which Mr. Brunot announces that Gen. Grant proposes to maintain, and which the Indian Commissioners will support in their periodical meetings for the allotment of contracts.

"IS THE CRUEL WAR OVER?"

Mr. John Bigelow has an article in the May number of the *Galaxy*, suggested by the friendly expression of England's Premier toward the American people at a dinner in London, which occurred about one hundred years after the persecution of Dr. Franklin by the British Government, on account of his exposure of the infamous Hutchison letters. It was Mr. Bigelow's purpose to draw a striking contrast between the British sentiment of that early day and the tone of England's first officer of the present time, incidentally illustrating the tardiness with which Great Britain has acknowledged the injustice of her conduct to the American Colonies. In concluding his article, and expressing a doubt as to the sincerity of England's professed friendship, Mr. Bigelow says:

> The injustice of the British policy toward the Colonies was just as apparent to Mr. Pitt in 1772 as it is to Mr. Gladstone to-day; and yet, if the late Presidential election had resulted, as most of the partisans of one of the candidates designed it should, in placing the Government of the United States under the control of the party which only eight years ago was in open rebellion against it, and if a new civil war, *one of the most natural consequences of such an event*, had resulted, what assurance have we that the sympathy and wealth of the ruling classes in England would not have been poured out just as lavishly to dismember our Union, prostrate our commerce and our influence, and discredit our institutions, as they were in 1861-'65, and in 1772-'83?

Mr. Bigelow goes out of his way, in treating a subject entirely foreign to American politics of the present day, to make the assertion that civil war would have been one of the most natural consequences of the election of Mr. Greeley, and with the purpose of dismembering the Union. Had such a remark been made by a demagogue in a stump-speech during the campaign, and intended to appeal to the prejudices and fears of some isolated community laboring under the delusion that the War of the Rebellion was still in progress, it would have been passed over as one of the usual absurd asperities of active American politics. No one would have stopped to notice it except with a jeer, and to the most serious mind it would have illustrated merely the thoughtlessness and degradation of political controversy. The circumstances under which the remark has now been made are entirely different.

It is the custom of the party newspapers to take grave offense at the occasional outbreak of fire-eating journalism at the South, which comes from some remote weekly newspaper published in the interior of Arkansas or the depths of Mississippi. It passes the rounds, and furnishes a topic for elongated editorial comment, in which the War is fought all over again and the rebellious spirit of the South pictured in the most startling fashion. It would require a vast collection of these specimens of the untamed fire-eater's periodical explosion to make up the same amount of vicious absurdity that Mr. John Bigelow has succeeded in condensing in a single phrase. It is difficult to conceive that a man of his standing and information could deliberately make the assertion, or entertain the notion, that Mr. Greeley's election would have led to a civil war as its most natural consequence. It is equally difficult to treat such an incongruity seriously. If it were to be done at all, Mr. Bigelow should be called upon to tell who would rebel. According to his notion, the party responsible for the late Rebellion would have attained the supremacy. There would have been no danger of a rebellion from this quarter. The party would scarcely rebel against itself. Who, then, would have rebelled?

Republicanism in Spain does not appear, from some accounts, to justify the hopefulness which the late American Congress discerned in the change of government there. A correspondent of the London *Times* gives some extracts from a newspaper recently established at Madrid, under the title *Los Descamisados* ("The Shirtless"), which are disgusting enough at this distance, but must be somewhat dangerous in closer contact. "The Shirtless" is undoubtedly a Spanish synonym for the French *sans culottes*, and its mission is at once blasphemous and terrible. "Anarchy is our only formula," it proclaims. "Our black flag is unfurled! War to the family! War to property! War against God!" It declares as its guiding principle, "Everything for everybody, from power even to women," and adds what we can very well conceive to be the case, that "a blood-letting is essential" before this state of things can be reached. It is hard to believe that any man or set of men can desire and seriously contemplate a condition of things foreshadowed by these outcries. The excesses of the Paris *Commune*, however, have greatly widened the possibilities of human madness, and the history of nations has told how contagious iniquity and degradation may become under the name of liberty. It only needed the addition of "the shirtless" to the heterogeneous disorganization of the Spanish people to make the situation entirely *sui generis*. It is not impossible that the Cubans will soon find their opportunity.

Mr. Caleb Cushing's pamphlet on the Treaty of Washington does not seem to have met with a very cordial reception in England. Mr. Cushing will scarcely have the satisfaction of knowing that he has made anybody mad, if the comments of the London *News* may be taken as a sample of the spirit in which it is received. This will be the unkindest cut of all. The *News* speaks of it good-naturedly as "the most surprising production we have read for years, even in the domain of fiction," and adds: "We did not suspect that there could anywhere be found a veteran lawyer, politician, soldier, diplomatist, and literary reviewer capable of such Achilles-like hate. The book is really very interesting; indeed, it is almost absolutely unique. It is a combination of partisan pamphlet, personal lampoon, idylic eulogy, *naive* self-glorification, polite anecdote, elegant biography, and complete decisiveness on every possible or conceivable subject of controversy. The oddity of the whole thing is, that it should be the work of a gentleman who was one of the counsel for the United States Government on an important and grave occasion." It is pretty evident that Mr. Cushing's gun has miscarried in England.

The "Claimant," or, as he calls himself, Sir Roger Tichborne, seems to be a sort of English George Francis Train, who is unhappy if his name is not in the newspapers, and if he is not mixed up in some kind of sensation which will make him notoriety. Having got out of funds, he has conceived the happy expedient of replenishing his purse by a suit for libel against George Routledge, the well-known London publisher, the preliminary proceedings in which took place before the Court of Queen's Bench, April 16. The ground of the "Claimant's" complaint is, that while he was in Newgate awaiting trial upon the charge of forgery, Routledge published a book called "The Tichborne Romance," purporting to have been written by a London barrister, "representing the applicant from his cradle to the present moment in language of the most atrocious description." One passage to which he took special exceptions was the following: "On the day, if it shall arrive, when he stands convicted of building his lawsuit on falsehood and baseless calumnies, that day will also have arrived, we affirm, when no more dangerous or shameless rascal ever stood to receive the sentence of the law thundered in wrath upon his head." At this distance from the Tichborne claimant, it strikes us that the judgment of the London barrister was a very correct one, and that the people of England are as much to be pitied with their "Claimant" as the people of this country with their Train and his sensational antics. Meanwhile another calamity is about to be inflicted upon the world in the trial of the "Claimant" for forgery and perjury, which comes on this week, and which the English papers state will probably last all summer!

The same public sentiment which produced the beer-riot, in Frankfort-on-the-Main seems to be exerting itself in Cincinnati. The *Volksblatt* has created an excitement by declaring that the price of beer is too high. Beer is sold in Cincinnati—and very good beer, they say—at $2 per keg. It is said that an experienced and artistic drawer gets 100 glasses of beer out of every keg, which is sold at five cents a glass, making a profit of $3 on every keg that is sold. The *Volksblatt* says that this is too much, and the *Commercial* is of the same opinion. It is held that three cents per glass should be the price of beer in Cincinnati. The German saloon-keepers have taken offense at this attempt to reduce their profits, and have sought to retaliate by stopping their subscriptions to the *Volksblatt*. The object of this measure seems to have failed, for the *Volksblatt* says that, when twenty saloons cut off their papers, a hundred new names were immediately added to the subscription list. It accounts for this very naturally. The patrons of the beer-saloons, who had been accustomed to reading their paper while drinking their beer, subscribed for the paper themselves when they no longer found it at the beer-saloons. The discussion is an interesting one in Cincinnati, where beer holds almost as important a position as in Frankfort; but it is safe to say that the price will not be reduced until after the Musical Festival which occurs next week.

The progress which has been made in the way of rapid transit is illustrated by the project for securing the speedier communication between Hoboken and Jersey City Heights by means of elevators. This project has been undertaken by a company which proposes to build huge steam elevators at the base of the Jersey City Heights, or Palisades, large enough to carry up cars and teams as well as passengers. Each elevator will accommodate 100 passengers, and vehicles in proportion, and will carry them up 200 feet in about a minute and a quarter, depositing them in a condition to pursue their journeys into the various sections of Hudson County, N. J., where a mass of people reside who do business in New York. The lifting cars are constructed entirely of iron, with iron frame-work centering at an iron ring-bolt on the top of the car, to which wire cables are attached. It is said that the safety-checks and the system of running the elevators are such that accidents are simply impossible. The Company propose to build large manufacturing establishments in connection with their elevators, and rent them out for the purpose of utilizing the surplus steam power. The first of the series of elevators will be ready before July next, according to announcement, and they will facilitate the communication between New York and the Jersey suburbs to a wonderful extent.

The Dubuque *Telegraph* has discovered, in something printed in this paper, a disparagement of the Mississippi River water-course as a means to carry off Western productions. We are told that it "savors of a crime to say to the Creator: You have not made that river to flow in the direction you ought to have done," and the Dubuque paper, having administered this rebuke, further states that the river, thus placed by the Creator for man's use, "when improved as it can be," is the best road to market. In the meantime, while the river is waiting for man to improve it, trade and commerce must seek such other routes to market as nature and art have provided.

A bill has passed the Lower House of the New York Legislature, and the general opinion is also expressed that it will pass the Upper, removing the prison now at Sing Sing to Fisher's Island. There is great rejoicing among the property-owners at Sing Sing over the prospects of removal. No opposition has been made to the bill except by a few of the villagers who supply the keepers and guards with small provisions.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Judge Silvanus Wilcox, of Elgin, will not be a candidate for re-election, June 2, in the new circuit composed of Kane, Du Page, and Kendall Counties. The Republicans hold a nominating convention at Aurora, May 13, and the Farmers will also have a candidate if it shall be deemed advisable.

—The Tenth District Democratic Convention for Circuit Judge, at Quincy, May 1, broke in two; the Adams County delegates nominating Judge Joseph Sibley, of Quincy, and the Hancock County delegates W. H. Manier, of Carthage.

—Gen. Farnsworth's apportionment to Winnebago County of $836, out of the Congressional "back-pay," has not been coveyed into the County Treasury. The County Board, in session last week, took no action upon it.

—The Secor and Bestor raids on the National Treasury being remembered, it may be worth while to note that the Secors and others have raided on the Bestors, and got judgments of court, at Peoria, Ill., for $47,797.18.

—It is generally known in Connecticut that Gov. Jewell means to "go for" Buckingham's seat in the Senate, next year.

—The Kansas Legislature, Jan. 21, elected George W. Martin State Printer, by 68 votes to 58 for Sam Prouty, being first blood and first knock-down for the anti-Pomeroy party. It has taken Martin until now to get possession of the office, which he does by decision of the Supreme Court.

—The Grand Jury at DesMoines, Iowa, which did *not* indict Samuel E. Rankin upon his confession of having stolen $40,000 from the Agricultural College fund, was composed of eleven Republicans, three Democrats, and one doubtful; and was, it is said, purposely "put up" by the Republican Administration, because, if this thing once got into court, somebody bigger than Rankin was likely to get hurt. The rottenness at DesMoines is much commented on throughout the State.

—The farmers of Illinois evidently mean business. They want certain judicial decisions touching the right of the State to regulate freight rates and fares on railroads, and they have set about getting them in the very shortest and surest way,—by nominating and electing Judges who are impliedly pledged to give them. This is a rather rugged way of securing so delicate a thing as a judicial decision from a Supreme Court, and there is little that can be said in defense of it. But, unwarrantable as it is, it has the authority of a very distinguished example: when the Republican party in Congress and the President could not get the decision on the legal-tender act which they desired in any other way, they "packed" the Supreme Court with Judges pledged to give it. These Judges were scarcely warm in their seats before they made the august tribunal reverse its former decisions on the question, and give the specific one that the "packing" party desired and exacted. This is not a Democratic story; it is the statement of the transaction as made by the Cincinnati *Gazette* and many other influential Republican papers. Bad examples are contagious, and the Illinois farmers now propose to imitate the one set at Washington.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The people of Illinois are able and willing to pay such rates as will secure reasonable profits to railroad companies for their capital, skill, and energy employed. They have contributed freely to encourage these companies to construct the roads, with the understanding that they were to be public highways of vast importance to the prosperity of the country. But they are not willing that these companies should charge such rates as will enable them to accumulate millions suddenly, and then issue watered stock to themselves, to evade the law as to the per cent of their profits, and enabling them, by charging what they please at particular seasons and special conjunctures, to cheapen the produce of the country, and dictate at their pleasure the prices of the staples of the West. They do not want anything unreasonable, and they do not propose to submit to anything that is such.—*Wilmington (Ill.) Advocate.*

—The cost of transportation is exorbitant, and takes the life-blood out of the producing interests of the country. If these are the blessings that railroads have brought, what are such blessings worth? But is this a necessary evil? We think not. Railroads are for the most part managed in the interest of rings, who grow enormously rich, while stockholders grow poor. Take Vanderbilt, for example. He is a man of immense wealth—probably $75,000,000. How did he make it? . . . . The country is now controlled by these corporations. The object of the farmers is to have the country control the corporations; and this is bound to be an overshadowing issue until a solution shall be reached. For this aspiring politicians may as well prepare.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—There are unmistakable signs of a wide-spread popular discontent with the prevailing order of things. Notwithstanding the towering majority by which Gen. Grant was re-elected President, public sentiment has nowhere settled down in a quiescent state, and accepted the situation as the fittest and best for the country. The corruptions of the Government are as glaring as ever, its usurpations are as offensive, and of late have become more offensive than ever. The overwhelming Republican majority in Congress, which went in with the new Presidential term, fails to give to public feeling any assurance of safety, of stability, and reform. That majority is not a fair index of the popular will, but the result of a want of coherence in the diversified elements of opposition to the President and his party. While, therefore, they are installed in authority, there is not that popular acquiescence and repose which would indicate a national mind at ease. On the contrary, the Administration meets now at the threshhold an opposition which is destined to grow more coherent, more determined, and more implacable from year to year, until the country is rescued from it hands.—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.*

—The corrupt, grasping, materialistic men who are now controlling the character of the Republican party will remain with that party as long as it has anything to give, and with them will go a great many old Democrats, who naturally belong on that side. Indeed, they are going over all the while, and taking their new places, while the best men of the Republican party are becoming more and more alarmed and disgusted with the course of the party, and casting off the bonds which bind them to it. The new party must begin as a popular movement. It must be the party of the people against the politicians, the party of honesty and economy against fraud and extravagance. But it must also have some vital principle as a basis upon which issue can be joined.—*Boston Herald.*

—We firmly believe that the people have resolved to refuse to re-elect any person who served in the last Congress, who pilfered the sum of $5,000 extra salary.—*Pottsville (Pa.) Miners' Journal.*

—Mr. Burchard's argument is specious, but the people will think that the fair thing for him to do is to take only the sum which constituted the Congressman's pay when he was elected, and which he then understood to be the salary that he was to receive as a public servant.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—There will be more claimants for each anonymous return of money than there are authors of "Beautiful Snow."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—So far as heard from yet, our honored member of Congress [J. Allen Barber] has not been found mean enough to refuse his share of the salary steal. Oh, how we long to listen to his burning eloquence once more, denouncing the dishonesty of Democrats.—*Prairie du Chien Press.*

—The people are rather anxious to know what James C. Robinson proposes to do with that $5,000, which is so clearly "conscience money."—*Lincoln (Ill.) Herald.*

—The people have been more roused and incensed by the "salary steal" than by any one of the many forms in which official corruption has developed itself. Those who took the money should make the most of it—it is the last chance they will have at the public crib.—*Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin.*

—Grangers, what would you think of a man that you have hired for the last two years at $20 per month, and on settlement he should charge you $40, and having that amount in his hands would turn on his heel and leave; would you be likely to employ him a second time?—*Glenwood (Ill.) Journal.*

—The fact that Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, had strided the Granger nag would indicate that he thought the Grant horse rather an unsafe one to ride in these days of corruption and iniquity. His attempt to ride both of these nags at a time may prove a dangerous experiment.—*Fayette (Iowa) Union.*

—The Waterloo *Courier*, to tickle the grangers, proposes that the Republicans run Dudley W. Adams, of Allamakee, for Lieutenant-Governor. This is their tub to the whale after abusing him for the nomination for Governor made at Waterloo a few weeks since.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Herald.*

—The more we hear of the conduct of our Commissioners at Vienna, the more outrageous their conduct appears. The misfortune of the whole affair is the disgrace that is put on the country and its institutions by the exhibition of greed and rascality.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Gazette.*

—If Americans abroad could ever pass themselves off for people of another nation, they might be excusable for making the attempt at this time.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

—This Grant Parish affair has no political significance outside of Louisiana. It originated in a disreputable squabble for office. The negroes, who were lured by their white leaders into taking up arms, committed such crimes as robbery, assaults, and threatening the lives of the whites, including attacks upon the women. When the Sheriff had collected his posse, he and they retaliated in a savage and wanton manner. The negroes were the aggressors. Sorely did they pay for their barbarous treatment of those who had nothing to do with the quarrel. The atrocities on both sides were great and inexcusable.—*Providence (R. I.) Journal.*

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Length and Cost of the Session.

One Hundred and Nineteen Bills Passed.

The Appropriations and the State Institutions.

Resume of the Principal Acts—Character of the Legislature.

A Complete List of the Acts Passed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 3, 1873.

The Twenty-eighth General Assembly, after a session of 118 days, will adjourn on Tuesday to meet again Jan. 6, 1874. The actual adjournment took place yesterday,—the time being formally fixed for Tuesday to allow members to perform the personal duty of drawing pay up to that date. The actual cost, so far, at the average rate of $1,500 a day, has been $177,000; and, if the members had been satisfied with that amount, and had adjourned sine die, their constituents might have thrown up their hats for joy; but, unfortunately for the constituents, and for the members who voted for it, an adjourned session will be held, at an expense, probably, of $150,000 extra. This expenditure, if not useless, is an extravagance for which no good reason has been adduced.

THE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

There were introduced 1,034 bills,—435 in the Senate and 539 in the House,—an average of five to each member. Had they all passed, there would have been dire confusion, and that knowledge of the law the citizen is presumed to possess would have simply been impossible. The people may, therefore, be thankful that the designs of all these representatives are not to be executed, and that only 119 bills—63 of those introduced in the House and 56 of those introduced in the Senate—were enacted into laws. One bill was vetoed.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriation bills, covering the years 1873 and 1874, foot up $5,851,465, of which the odd figures might have been thrown off were the State poor and the General Assembly stingy. There was a noble and generous disposition to provide for the wards of the State who inhabit the charitable institutions. The appropriations for building purposes are large; but, if the money is economically expended, it will increase the property of the State, and enlarge its ability to care for and treat those on whom the hand of Providence has been heavily laid. The Northern and Southern Insane Asylums will be pushed rapidly forward, and the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind will have more commodious and comfortable quarters. The State-House is again under way, and will be ready for the next General Assembly, if not for the adjourned session. The Champaign Industrial University will grow more magnificent than ever; the Governor's Mansion will be painted, varnished, and furnished in such style as will maintain the dignity of the State Homestead, and secure the comfort of the Gubernatorial household. The gallant dead, who await the final reveille in the cemetery at Mound City, will have a handsome marble erected to commemorate their virtues. Such are some of the improvements provided for by the General Assembly, to be made within the coming two years. Following is a detailed statement of the money appropriated, and the purposes to which it will be applied:

ORDINARY EXPENSES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Jacksonville	$154,750
Blind Asylum, Jacksonville	35,000
Northern Insane Asylum, Elgin	105,250
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago	21,750
Insane Asylum, Jacksonville	222,000
Feeble-Minded Institute, Jacksonville	48,000
Southern Insane Asylum, Anna	72,500
Normal School, Carbondale	22,500
Normal School, Normal	38,915
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal	105,000
Industrial University, Champaign	9,000
Reform School, Pontiac	50,000
Total	$887,665

Of this amount, $430,665 comes out of the levy of 1873, and $457,000 out of the levy of 1874.

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

State-House, Springfield	$1,000,000
Southern Normal University, Carbondale	80,000
Southern Insane Asylum, Anna	103,000
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Jacksonville	66,000
Blind Asylum, Jacksonville	75,000
Industrial University, Champaign	44,550
Northern Insane Asylum, Elgin	319,650
Normal University, Normal	6,000
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago	28,000
Total	$1,722,200

Of this amount, $851,675 comes out of the levy of 1873, and $870,528 out of the levy of 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geological Survey Reports	$ 17,500
Supreme Court, Mt. Vernon	7,000
Soldiers' Monument, Mound City	25,000
Governor's Mansion	20,000
Ordinary and contingent expenses of State	500,000
Expenses of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly	175,000
Salary of State officers	442,000
State Board of Agriculture	13,000
Reports of Supreme Court	12,000
Revision of the Statutes	4,000
	$1,216,600

Of this amount, $507,200 is payable out of the levy of 1873, and $709,400 out of the levy of 1874.

School tax, $2,000,000,—one-half each year.

RECAPITULATION.

	1873.	1874.
Ordinary expenses of State institutions	$ 430,665	$ 457,000
For building purposes	851,675	870,525
Miscellaneous	507,200	709,400
School fund	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total for each year	$2,789,540	$3,036,925
Total for two years		$5,836,465

THE REVENUE BILL.

These appropriations are provided for in the Revenue bill, which provides for levying $3,500,000 in 1873, and $2,500,000 in 1874; total for the two years, $6,000,000,—leaving a surplus of $163,535.

RESUME OF OTHER BILLS.

A majority of the bills passed provide for the expenditure of money; next in number are the special acts repealing special laws, and special laws in general terms, but for special purposes. Few of the new laws will be found to apply to the whole people. Of these, the Revenue law was amended so as to secure a more speedy collection of county taxes. Under the act, to take effect in July, cities can make their own assessments and raise their own revenue, and can lease, construct, and maintain water-works. Municipal authorities can fix the salaries of all city officers,—an enlargement of power which will be beneficial if used with discretion. Cities, towns, and villages, having raised money for specific purposes, can divert it to other uses. Provision is made for the removal of cemeteries. These are new powers contained in acts passed especially for the weal or woe of cities. So many bills passed on the subject of domestic animals running at large that domestic animals will have to consult a lawyer as to their status under the new laws. Roads and bridges, ditches, drains, and levees, were legislated upon. In the domain of morals there was progress, in the shape of bills prohibiting the publication of obscene literature. Jurisprudence is affected by laws allowing the recording of indictments; amending the chapters on contracts, on arbitration and awards, on conveyances, on homestead-exemption; and Masters in Chancery are to be compelled to give an account once in a while of the moneys in their keeping. The jury law has been thoroughly overhauled,—the most radical change being the section providing that the ability to read newspapers shall not disqualify a man from being a juror; in short, abolishing the premium on ignorance. Candidates for the Bench will be interested in the new Circuit law. The Secretary of State, the Auditor, and the Treasurer will come under the regulations of the revised laws in July. There are no material modifications in the old laws. The language is supposed to be more explicit and elegant. Boys under 12 will be sorry to hear that they can work in coal-mines; and the ladies—bless them!—may shout with joy now that they can be elected to an office, if it is nothing higher than School-Directress. This may be the opening wedge, and perhaps they will be Presidents yet,—who knows? The new law providing for flexibility in the grading of grain, and for the appointment of a Committee of Appeals, will be acceptable to Boards of Trade. Railroads will have to obey or disobey the new law. Which would be best for the people, remains to be seen. Two months were spent attempting to regulate railroads, and, if success does not crown the efforts of members,—does not reward their long and terrible speeches, the intense thought, the anxiety, the profanity, the sitting up nights,—it will be a significant commentary on the ability of this General Assembly to solve the transportation difficulty. They passed a special law to give one railroad an advantage over another in a lawsuit, and did not realize what they had done until it was too late; and, when a bill came up to allow railroads to build double tracks and increase the facilities for commerce, they suspected it, fought shy of it, voted for it, passed it, got frightened, cried over it, moved to reconsider, and failed. The railroad question was not thoroughly understood by this Legislature, and probably won't be by the next; but the ventilation of the subject, and the new light thrown upon it, and the lessons to be learned from experience under the new law, will add to the common stock of knowledge, and be valuable in the future.

THE LEGISLATURE ITSELF.

While the Legislature had its failings, like all human things; while it was somewhat lazy and indolent—occasionally without regard for the Constitution—it was comparatively a sober body, and, without comparison, it was honest, and meant sincerely to do right, even if it occasionally fell short of the mark. Had it adjourned sine die, it would have gone out of existence with a pure record, and have lived long in the affectionate remembrance of the people.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Before closing the correspondence of the session, this correspondent desires to put on record his testimony of the ability, courtesy, and industry of the Western Union Telegraph staff at Springfield. They worked in season and out of season, day and night, with untiring fidelity, for the benefit of the press and the public. These remarks apply to Mr. W. W. Kelchner, the indefatigable and able manager, and Mr. F. B. Smith and John J. Connolly, the handsome and dextrous manipulators of the lightning-fluid.

The brief allusion above made to the acts passed will give a general idea of the work accomplished. The more important of these acts have been or will be published in THE TRIBUNE, and the following

DETAILED LIST

will serve for more particular reference:

EMERGENCY LAWS.

An act to provide for the collection of revenue, and for the sale of real estate for non-payment of taxes for State, county, municipal, or other purposes, for the year A. D. 1872, in cities situated in counties under township organization, in which no Collector of taxes is now provided for by law. In force March 5.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act in regard to the administration of estates," approved April 1, 1872. In force March 19.

An act to divide the State of Illinois, exclusive of Cook County, into judicial circuits. In force March 28.

An act making an appropriation to continue the work on the new State-House. In force March 19.

An act to legalize the extension of taxes in certain cases. In force March 28.

An Act to authorize the United States to acquire certain property and to cede jurisdiction of the same to the United States, together with the right to tax and assess the same, or the property of the United States thereon, during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof. In force April 4.

An Act making an appropriation for the purpose of furnishing the Court-House for the Supreme Court at Mount Vernon, Ill., and improving the grounds thereto adjoining. In force April 23.

An Act to enable the corporate authorities of cities to establish and fix salaries of city officers. In force April 23.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act in regard to contracts under seal, and relating to sales of real estate and the enforcement thereof." In force April 24.

An Act to provide for the expenses of the State Government prior to the 13th day of January, 1873, and to cover deficiency in appropriations therefor. In force April 29.

An Act to amend Sec. 18 of an act approved March 22, 1872, entitled "An act in regard to judgments and decrees, and the manner of enforcing the same by execution, and to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution or decree." In force April 29.

An Act to amend "An act to provide for the construction and protection of drains, ditches, levees, and other works," approved April 24, 1871. In force April 29.

An Act providing that causes taken from Courts of Common Pleas to the Supreme Court of this State shall, when remanded or returned for any cause, be remanded or returned to Circuit Courts, and have the same force and effect in law as if originally begun in said Circuit Court. In force April 29.

An Act to repeal an act entitled "An act to establish a City Court in the City of Alton," approved Feb. 9, 1859. To take effect after the legal voters of said city shall have voted in favor of the abolishment of said court, as provided in Secs. 7 and 8 of this act.

An Act in relation to the collection of taxes and special assessments. In force May 2.

An Act extending the time for the collection of the taxes on the assessments for the year A. D. 1872, and delinquent and omitted taxes of former years. In force Jan. 22.

An Act to repeal so much of an act entitled "An act to establish Recorders' Courts in the Cities of LaSalle and Peru," approved Feb. 19, A. D. 1859, as provides for the establishment of such courts in the City of Peru, and the act amendatory thereof, approved Feb. 18, A. D. 1861, so far as it applies to the Recorder's Court of the City of Peru, and for the disposal of cases pending in said court, and of the books, records, and reports thereto belonging. In force March 14.

An Act to authorize the present Judges of the Circuit Courts to hold terms of court in the counties, and set the time as required by law, in force on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1873, until the expiration of their terms of office. In force March 28.

An Act in regard to the assessment and collection of taxes in incorporated cities, towns, and villages, for the year A. D. 1872, and prior years. In force March 28.

An Act to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government heretofore incurred and unprovided for, and until the 30th day of June. In force April 11.

An Act in regard to roads and bridges, in counties under township organization. In force April 15.

An Act authorizing incorporated cities, towns, and villages to construct and maintain water-works. In force April 15.

An Act in regard to the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes by incorporated cities in this State. In force April 15.

An Act concerning the reorganization of County Agricultural Societies, in conformity to "An act to create a Department of Agriculture in the State of Illinois," approved April 15, 1871. In force April 18.

An Act in regard to gateways, roads, and bridges in counties not under township organization. In force April 18.

An Act to enable incorporated towns to cure defects in ther organization and to become organized as villages. In force April 18.

An Act to provide for the transferring from County Courts of Special Jurisdiction all causes pending in which the amount claimed to be due, or upon which judgment shall have been rendered in a sum exceeding $500, to the Circuit Court of their respective counties, and to transfer to said Circuit Courts all causes pending, together with the judgments, records, files, and decrees of all County Courts, upon whom chancery jurisdiction has heretofore been conferred by special act. In force April 25.

An Act in regard to Assessors and Collectors of city taxes in incorporated cities. In force April 25.

An Act to provide for copying the laws and journals of the General Assembly. In force April 29.

An Act to provide for the payment of a deficiency in the ordinary expenses of the Northern Hospital and Asylum for the Insane at Elgin. In force April 29.

To authorize Circuit Judges to hold branch courts. In force May 2.

An Act to provide for the assessment and taxation of bridges across navigable waters on the borders of this State. In force April 30.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit domestic animals from running at large in this State," approved Jan. 13, 1872. In force May 1.

The following bills will go into operation July 1, 1873:

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend Chap. 30 of the Revised Statutes, entitled 'Criminal Jurisprudence,'" approved Feb. 13, 1863.

An Act concerning the Clerks of the Superior Court of Cook County.

An Act to compel the Trustees of the lands granted to the Illinois Central Railroad Company to execute their trust.

An Act concerning the jurisprudence of Circuit Courts in cases instituted against life and fire insurance commissioners.

An Act to amend Sec. 28 of an act entitled "An act concerning conveyances," approved March 29, 1872.

An Act to amend an act entitled, "An act to regulate public warehouses and the warehousing and inspection of grain, and to give effect to Art. Thirteen (13) of the Constitution of the State," approved April 25, 1871, in force July 1, 1871, and to establish a Committee of Appeal, and prescribe their duties.

An Act to dispose of all old internal improvement lands or lots belonging to the State.

An Act providing for the publication and distribution of the sixth volume of the Report of the State Geologist, to fix the amount of his salary, and provide for removing the State collection of geological specimens into the new State-House.

An Act to revise the law in relation to the State Treasurer.

An Act to make appropriations for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and to maintain said institution for the next two years.

An Act to amend Sec. 86 of an Act entitled "An act in regard to practice in Courts of Record," approved Feb. 22, 1872.

An Act making an appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the Southern Insane Asylum.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the Illinois Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded children.

An Act making appropriations for the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind, for the years 1873 and 1874.

An Act to amend Sec. 6 of an act entitled "An act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines," approved March 27, 1872.

An Act to provide for the removal of cemeteries.

An Act to repeal Sec. 25, and to amend Secs. 27 and 28 of Article 9 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages, approved April 10, 1872.

An Act to revise the law in relation to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of associations that may be organized for the purpose of constructing railways, maintaining and operating the same, for prescribing and defining the duties and limiting the powers of such corporations, when so organized," approved March 1, 1872.

An Act for the support of the Illinois institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

An Act making an appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the Normal University, at Normal, and for the prevention of a deficiency.

An Act to further define the duties of Masters in Chancery and to secure the prompt discharge of such duties.

To repeal an Act establishing a City Court in the City of Alton.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act for a geological and mineralogical survey of the State of Illinois," approved Feb. 17, 1851.

An Act to revise the law in relation to arbitrators and awards.

An Act making appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the Northern Hospital and Asylum for the Insane at Elgin.

An Act making appropriations in aid of the Industrial University, and for payment of taxes on land held by the State for use of said institution.

An Act making an appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and for furniture.

An Act appropriating money to defray the ordinary expenses of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, located at Jacksonville, Ill., and for making needed repairs and improvements to said hospital.

An Act repealing an act establishing a Common Pleas Court in the City of Mattoon.

An Act in regard to the completion, improvement, and management of public parks and boulevards, and to provide a more efficient remedy for the collection of delinquent assessments.

An Act to amend Sec. 7 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment, qualification, and duties of Notaries Public, and certifying their official acts," approved April 5, 1872.

An Act to enable any county, which has heretofore, in pursuance of law, contracted an indebtedness by issuing and delivering bounty orders to persons who enlisted and were mustered into the military service of the United States, which remains unpaid, to fund the same, by issuing to the lawful holders thereof bonds, payable in such time, not exceeding twenty years, as may be deemed expedient, and bearing a rate of interest not less than 6 nor more than 10 per centum per annum.

An Act making an appropriation to the Southern Illinois Normal University.

An Act making appropriations for the Northern Illinois Hospital and Asylum for the Insane, at Elgin.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act in regard to limitations," approved April 4, 1872. In force July 1, 1872.

An Act to amend "An act entitled an act to provide for the election and qualifications of Justices of the Peace and Constables, and to provide for the jurisdiction and practice of Justices of the Peace in civil cases, and to fix the duties of Constables, and to repeal certain acts therein named," approved April 1, 1872.

An Act to repeal an act entitled "An act in relation to a portion of the submerged lands and Lake Park grounds, lying on and adjacent to the shore of Lake Michigan, on the eastern frontage of the City of Chicago." In force April 16, 1869.

An Act authorizing the Board of Canal Commissioners to construct a dam and lock at or near Coppers Creek, and to make an appropriation for such improvement.

An Act to repeal an act entitled "An act to change the name of the Town of Rand to Desplaines, and incorporate the same."

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the adoption of minors," approved Feb. 22, 1872.

An Act to amend Secs. 1 and 3 of an act entitled "an act to enable counties having over 100,000 inhabitants to issue bonds and borrow money for county purposes," approved Feb. 23, 1872.

An Act to authorize the election of women to school offices.

An Act to provide for recording indictments.

An Act to amend Sec. 13 of an act entitled "An act in regard to elections, and to provide for filling vacancies in elective offices," approved April 3, 1872.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the election of a Recorder of Deeds in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants." In force July 1, 1872.

An Act to provide for building a soldiers' monument at the National Cemetery, near Mound City.

An Act to enable towns to prohibit domestic animals from running at large in counties where they are not prohibited by law.

An Act to protect manufacturers, bottlers, and dealers in ale, porter, lager-beer, soda, mineral-water, and other beverages, from the loss of their casks, barrels, kegs, bottles, and boxes.

An Act to amend Secs. 40 and 41 of an act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of State officers; of the Judges of the Circuit Courts and Superior Court of Cook County; of the State's Attorneys; of the Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys of inferior Courts in cities and towns; of the county officers of Cook County; to regulate the fees of the Secretary of State and of the Clerks of the Supreme Court; to classify the counties according to population, and fix the scale of fees for county officers in each class; to establish the fees of Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public, Commissioners, jurors, witnesses, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and all town officers; to provide the mode of rendering their accounts, and to fix a penalty for exacting illegal fees," approved March 29, 1872.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to exempt the homestead from forced sale, and to provide for setting off the same, and to exempt certain personal property from attachment and sale on execution, and from distress for rent."

An Act to revise the law in relation to landlord and tenant.

An Act to provide for transferring territory from one county to another.

An Act to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in Winnebago County," approved Feb. 9, 1855. This Act shall not take effect until the 16th day of September, 1873.

In regard to the Reform School for Juvenile Offenders.

In regard to the dissolution of insurance companies.

For the erection of chapel, dining-room, and school-building for the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Regarding the completion, improvement, and management of public parks and boulevards, and to provide a more efficient remedy for the collection of delinquent assessments.

Making an appropriation for the erection of a building for the use of the Asylum of the Blind at Jacksonville.

Making an appropriation for improving and finishing the Northern Insane Asylum at Elgin.

Revising the law regulating the Secretary of State.

Making an appropriation for the Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago.

Making an appropriation for the State Reform School at Pontiac.

Making an appropriation for the Southern Insane Asylum.

To authorize courts of record to order grand juries in special cases.

To enable railroad companies to borrow money, and to mortgage their property and franchises therefor.

Making an appropriation for the officers and members of the next General Assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the State Government.

To regulate the Illinois Industrial University, and to make an appropriation therefor.

To define the terms "County Court" and "Court" as used in the act providing for the removal of county-seats.

To make an appropriation for repairing and refurnishing the Executive Mansion.

To authorize the granting, issuing, and serving injunction writs on Sunday.

To protect game and fish.

Concerning the publication of legal notices.

To authorize corporations that have appropriated money for specific purposes to appropriate the same for other purposes.

To amend the Fee and Salary act (fixing the pay of jurors).

Granting right of way to the Chicago & Pacific Railway over the lands of the Northern Insane Asylum at Elgin.

To allow towns and villages that have raised money for bridge purposes to apply the surplus to pay the municipal indebtedness.

To amend the Registry law so as to abolish registration in places that poll less than 1,500 votes.

To fix the terms of County Courts.

To amend the Fees and Salary act so that county officials may draw from the County Treasury the deficiency, if any, in their salaries.

To consolidate the offices of County Treasurer and County Assessor in counties not under township organization.

To amend the Revenue law.

To provide a Board of Trustees for the Southern Insane Asylum.

To fix the time of holding court in the several counties in the judicial circuits, exclusive of the County of Cook.

To provide for the suppression of obscene literature, and the advertisement of articles and medicines for procuring abortion.

To provide the necessary revenue for State purposes.

To prevent extortions and unjust discriminations by railroad companies.

To amend the law prohibiting domestic animals from running at large.

VETOED.

An Act to amend an act providing for election and qualification of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates.

SUL.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., May 3.—The country roads in Herkimer are not yet cleared of snow, and considerable cheese was brought to the market in sleighs. The delivery from farm dairies and factories was estimated to be more than 2,000 boxes. Trade was not quite so brisk as last week, and prices are a shade lower. Farm dairies continue to be poor, and very little of good quality comes forward. The sales this week may be quoted at from 8c to 12c.

Factory cheese is, on the whole, of better quality than previous shipments, but it still bears marks of the skimmer. The top price this week has been 14¼c. We give quotations of leading transactions as follows: Oppenheimer Centre, 14½c; Crum Creek, 13½c; St. Johnsville, 14½c; Smith Creek, 14¼c; Countrymen, 14¼c; Old Fairfield, 14¼; Freeman, 11c; Hill, 14c; Bates & Snell, 14¼c; Norway Association, 14c; Manheim Centre, 14¼c; Cold Brook, 14c; Newport, 14c; Fairfield Association, 14¼c; Newville, 14c; Middleville, 14¼c; Herkimer County Central, 14¼c; Old Manheim, 14c.

From statistics of last year's exports, it appears that the quantity of American cheese sent abroad amounted to 66,204,025 lbs. More than 8,500,000 lbs were shipped from Little Falls, while the sales of cheese at this market are estimated to have been fully 20,000,000 lbs during the year 1872.

There was a large delivery of butter at the Little Falls market this week, but prices are lower. The quality was reported excellent, but sales ranged only at from 32 to 35c.

The total exports of butter from America during the year 1872 amounted to 6,631,814 pounds, a little over 2,500,000 of which went to England.

At the Utica market this week only about 570 boxes were offered, and as the views of holders were above those of buyers, no sales were effected, and part of the offerings were sent forward on commission. The cheese was reported to be good for the season, but 13½c was all that buyers wanted to pay. This, as will be seen by our quotations, is a cent less than best sales at the Little Falls market.

The weather in Herkimer is mild, but the hills are flecked with snow-drifts.

THE NEW JURY LAW.

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the County Board of each county shall, at or before the time of its meeting, in September, in each year, or at any time thereafter, when necessary for the purposes of this act, make a list of a sufficient number, not less than one-tenth of the legal voters of each town or precinct in the county, giving the place of residence of each name on the list, to be known as a jury list.

SEC. 2. At the meeting of the County Board in the respective counties in this State, in September in the year 1873, and in each year thereafter, such Board shall select from such list a number of persons equal to one hundred for each trial term of the Circuit and other courts of record, except County Courts, which may be provided by law, to be held during the succeeding year and in the County of Cook, two hundred for each term of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County, and one hundred for the Criminal Court of Cook County for each trial term, to serve as petit jurors: *Provided,* that the persons selected to serve as jurors in courts of record, having jurisdiction only in and for cities, shall be selected from four of the most convenient towns to said court, to be designated by the Judge of such court, and the County Clerks of the county notified thereof before the 1st day of September next; and in making such selections shall choose a proportionate number from the residents of each town or precinct, and shall take the names of such only as are:

First—Inhabitants of the town or precinct not exempt from serving on juries.

Second—Of the age of 21 years or upwards, and under 60 years old.

Third—In the possession of their natural faculties, and not infirm or decrepid.

Fourth—Free from all legal exceptions, of fair character, of approved integrity, of sound judgment, well informed, and who understand the English language.

SEC. 3. If for any reason the list or the selection provided for in the foregoing sections of this act shall not be made at the meeting of the Board held at the time specified, such list or selection shall be made at any meeting to be held as soon thereafter as may be.

SEC. 4. The following persons shall be exempt from serving as jurors, to wit: the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney-General, members of the General Assembly during their term of office, all Judges of courts, all Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Coroners, Postmasters, mail-carriers, practicing attorneys, all officers of the United States, officiating ministers of the Gospel, school teachers during the terms of school, practicing physicians, constant ferrymen, Mayors of cities, policemen and active members of the fire department.

SEC. 5. At the time of making such selection, the name of the person selected shall be checked off from such list, and shall not be again selected as a juror till every person named upon such list qualified to serve as a juror has been selected; and all subsequent selections of jurors by such Board shall be made from such list until all persons thereon qualified to serve have been selected, or until the expiration of two years from the time of the making of such list, when a new list shall be made: *Provided,* if any person who has been selected as a juror shall not have been drawn, or have served upon a jury during the year for which he was selected, he shall, if qualified, be selected for the next year.

SEC. 6. As often as one list shall have been exhausted another shall be furnished, as provided in Sec. 1 of this chapter, and the jurors shall be selected therefrom in the manner provided in Secs. 2 and 3. The Clerks of the Circuit Courts and other courts of record in the county, shall, at the end of each term of court, furnish the County Clerk a list of all persons who have served as jurors during the term.

SEC. 7. A list of jurors so selected shall be kept in the office of the County Clerk, who shall write the name and residence of each person selected upon a separate ticket and put the whole into a box to be kept for that purpose.

SEC. 8. At least twenty days before the first day of any trial term of any of said courts, the Clerk of such court shall repair to the office of the County Clerk, and in the presence of such County Clerk, and without partiality, draw from said box the names of a sufficient number of said persons, then residents of said county, not less than thirty for each two weeks that such court will probably be in session for the trial of common law cases, to constitute the petit jurors for that term, and when there is an additional Judge in any such court a like number for each additional Judge requiring a jury, unless such court shall otherwise order: *Provided,* that should the Clerk draw from said box the name of a person whom he may know to be dead, to have been selected as a grand juror, a non-resident, absent from the State, unable to attend in consequence of illness, or that he is legally disqualified to serve as juror, it shall be the duty of said Clerk to report the name of such person to the County Clerk; and said Clerk of such court shall draw other names until the required number shall have been selected.

SEC. 9. If a Grand Jury shall be required by law or by the order of the Judge for any term of court, it shall be the duties of the County Board in each of the counties in this State, wherein such court is directed to be holden, at least twenty days before the sitting of such court to select twenty-three persons, possessing the qualifications as provided in Section 2 of this act, and as near as may be a proportionate number from each town or precinct in their respective counties, to serve as Grand Jurors at such time; and to cause their Clerk, within five days thereafter, to certify the names of the persons so selected as Grand Jurors to the Clerk of the Court for which they are selected, who shall issue and deliver to the Sheriff of the county wherein the court is to be held, at least ten days before the term of the court for which they should have been selected, or during term time if the court shall so order, a summons commanding him to summons the persons so selected as aforesaid, to appear before such court at or before the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., on the first day of the term, or upon such other day as the Judge shall direct, to constitute a Grand Jury for such term. The Sheriff shall serve such summons in the manner provided in Section 11 of this act, for service of summons on petit jurors, and for any refusal or neglect so to do, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of court, and may be fined therefor as provided in Section 11 of this act, for default in summoning petit jurors. If for any reason the panel of grand jurors shall not be full at the opening of such court, the Judge shall direct the Sheriff to summon from the body of the county a sufficient number of persons, having the qualifications of jurors, as provided by this act, to fill the panel.

SEC. 10. The Clerk of the court shall, within five days after such drawing, issue to the Sheriff a summons commanding him to summons as petit jurors a sufficient number, not less than thirty, of the persons so drawn, giving their residence, to appear at the place of holding such court, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of the first day of the term, or upon such other day of the term as the Judges shall direct, and a like number to appear at the same place and hour on the third Monday of the term, and the same number for each two weeks the court will probably be in session, which summons shall be served before the sitting of the court.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff to execute the summons by reading the same to, or leaving a copy thereof at the usual place of abode of, each of the persons directed to be summoned to constitute the jury as aforesaid, and to make return thereof on or before the return day, to the Clerk of the Court in which said jurors are to serve, with an indorsement thereof, certifying on whom it has been executed, and the time when; and in default of so doing, such Sheriff or other officer shall be considered as guilty of contempt, and may be fined, for the use of the proper county, in any sum not less than $10, nor more than $200; and it shall be the duty of the court, upon the return of such summons, to inquire into the cause of any failure to serve such juror, and unless he shall find that the Sheriff has used proper diligence to serve such juror, he shall inflict the fine aforesaid.

SEC. 12. The Judge shall examine the jurors who appear, and if more than twenty-four petit jurors who are qualified, and not subject to any exemption, or any of the disqualifications provided in this act, shall appear and remain after all excuses are allowed, the court shall discharge, by lot, the number in excess of twenty-four. If for any reason the panel of petit jurors shall not be full at the opening of such court, or at any t me during the term, the clerk of such court may again repair to the office of the County Clerk and draw in the same manner as at the first drawing, such numbers of jurors as the court shall direct, to fill such panel, who shall be summoned in the same manner as the others, and, if necessary, jurors may continue to be so drawn and summoned from time to time until the panel shall be filled. In case a jury shall be required in such court, for trial of any cause, before the panel shall be filled in the manner herein provided, the Court shall direct the Sheriff to summon, from the bystanders, or from the body of the county, a sufficient number of persons having the qualifications of jurors, as provided in this act, to fill the panel, in order that a jury to try such cause may be drawn therefrom, and when such jury is drawn, the persons selected from the bystanders, or from the body of the county, to fill the panel, and not chosen on the jury, shall be discharged from the panel, and those who shall be chosen to serve on such jury shall also be discharged from the panel at the conclusion of the trial: *Provided,* that persons selected from the bystanders, as provided in this section, shall not thereby be disqualified or exempt from service as jurors, when regularly drawn by the Clerk for that purpose, in the manner provided in this act.

SEC. 13. When by reason of challenge in the selection of a jury for the trial of any cause, or by reason of the sudden sickness or absence of any juror for any cause, the regular panel shall be exhausted, the Court may direct the Sheriff to summon a sufficient number of persons having the qualifications of jurors to fill the panel for the pending trial; but, upon objection by either party to the cause to the Sheriff summoning a sufficient number of persons to fill the panel, the Court shall appoint a special bailiff to summon such persons: *Provided,* the same persons shall not be appointed special bailiff more than once at any term of court. Any person who shall seek the position of a juror, or who shall ask any attorney or other officer of the court or other person to secure his selection as a juryman, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and be fined not exceeding $20, and shall thereby be disqualified from serving as a juror for that term, and such fact shall be sufficient ground for challenge. Any attorney or party to a suit pending for trial at that term who shall request or solicit the placing of any person upon a jury, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of the Court, and be fined not exceeding $100, an the person so sought to be put upon the jury shall be disqualified to serve as a juror at that term of court.

SEC. 14. It shall be a sufficient cause of challenge of a petit juror that he lacks any one of the qualifications mentioned in Sec. 2 in this act; that he has served as a juror on the trial of a cause in any court of record in the county within one year previous to the time of his being offered as a juror, or that he is a party to a suit pending for trial in that Court at that term. It shall be the duty of the Court to discharge from the panel all jurors who do not possess the qualifications provided in this act, as soon as the fact is discovered: *Provided,* if a person has served on a jury in a court of record within one year, he shall be exempt from again serving during such year, unless he waives such exemption: *Provided, further,* that it shall not be a cause of challenge that a juror has read in the newspapers an account of the commission of the crime with which the prisoner is charged, if such juror shall state on oath that he believes he can render an impartial verdict according to the law and the evidence: *And, provided, further,* that in the trial of any criminal cause the fact that a person called as a juror has formed an opinion or impression based upon rumor, or upon newspaper statements (about the truth of which he has expressed no opinion), shall not disqualify him to serve as a juror in such cause, if he shall upon oath state that he can fairly and impartially render a verdict therein in accordance with the law and the evidence, and the Court shall be satisfied of the truth of the statement.

SEC. 15. Every person who shall fail to attend when lawfully summoned to appear as a grand or petit juror as aforesaid, without having a reasonable excuse, shall be considered as guilty of a contempt, and shall be fined by the courts respectively, in any sum not less than $5 nor more than $100, for the use of the proper county, unless good cause be shown for such default; and it shall be the duty of the Court to order a writ of attachment, returnable forthwith, against all such delinquents, and upon the return thereof the Court shall proceed to assess said fine, unless the person or persons so attached shall show good cause for such delinquency: *Provided,* that the oath or affirmation of any such delinquent shall at all times be received as competent evidence.

IMPANELING THE GRAND JURY.

SEC. 16. A full panel of the Grand Jury shall consist of twenty-three persons, sixteen of whom shall be sufficient to constitute a Grand Jury.

SEC. 17. After the Grand Jury is impaneled it shall be the duty of the Court to appoint a foreman, who shall have power to swear or affirm witnesses to testify before them, and whose duty it shall be, when the Grand Jury, or twelve of them, find a bill of indictment to be supported by good and sufficient evidence, to indorse theron "A true bill;" where they do not find a bill to be supported by sufficient evidence, to indorse thereon, "Not a true bill;" and shall in either case sign his name, as foreman, at the foot of said indorsement, and shall also, in each case in which a true bill shall be returned into court as aforesaid, note thereon the name or names of the witnesses upon whose evidence the same shall have been found.

SEC. 18. Before the Grand Jury shall enter upon the discharge of their duties, the following oath shall be administered to the foreman, to wit: "You, as foreman of this inquest, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that you will diligently inquire into and true presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge, or shall otherwise come to your knowledge, touching the present service; you shall present no person through malice, hatred, or ill-will; nor shall you leave any unpresented, through fear, favor, or affection, or for any fee or reward, or for any hope or promise thereof; but in all of your presentments you shall present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, according to the best of your skill and understanding; so help you God." And the following oath or affirmation shall be administered to the other jurors, to wit: "The same oath that A B, your foreman, has just taken before you, on his part, you and each of you shall well and truly keep and observe on your respective parts; so help you God."

SEC. 19. No Grand Jury shall make presentments of their own knowledge, upon the information of a less number than two of their own body, unless the juror giving the information is previously sworn as a witness, in which case, if the evidence shall be deemed sufficient, an indictment may be found thereon in like manner as upon the evidence of any other witness who may not be of the jury.

SEC. 19½. That the Judge of any court of record of competent jurisdiction may order a special venire to be issued for a Grand Jury at any time when he shall be of opinion that public justice requires it. The order for such venire shall be entered on the records of the court by the clerk thereof; and such clerk shall forthwith issue such venire under his hand and the seal of the Court, and deliver the same to the Sheriff, who shall execute the same by summoning in the manner now provided, or that may hereafter be provided by law for summoning jurors, twenty-three persons, qualified by law, to constitute a Grand Jury. Such venire shall state the day on which such persons shall appear before the Court.

IMPANELING PETIT JURIES.

SEC. 20. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the court, at the commencement of each week of the term, to write the name of each petit juror summoned and retained for that week on a separate ticket, and put the whole into a box or other place for safe keeping; and as often as it shall be necessary to impanel a jury, the Clerk, Sheriff, or Coroner shall, in the presence of the court, draw by chance twelve names out of such box or other place, which shall designate the twelve to be sworn on the jury, and in the same manner for the second jury, in their turn, as the Court may order and direct.

SEC. 21. Upon the impaneling of any jury in any civil cause now pending, or to be hereafter commenced in any court in this State, it shall be the duty of the Court, upon the request of either party to the suit, or upon his own motion, to order its full number of twelve jurors into the jury box, before either party shall be required to examine any of the said jurors touching their qualifications to try any such cause: *Provided,* That the jury shall be passed upon and accepted in panels of four by the parties, commencing with the plaintiff.

SEC. 22. So much of this act as applies to County Boards shall apply to the County Court in counties not under township organization, until such County Court shall be succeeded by the Board of County Commissioners.

A Curious Character in New Hampshire.

From the Boston Transcript.

There is a man about 35 years old, now living within fifty miles of Conway, N. H., who was born an invalid, and could neither walk nor talk until nearly 10 years of age, and appeared idiotic. When some 10 years of age, he began to walk on his toes, which he has ever since done. Losing his balance one day, he fell, striking his head on the floor, and cried out, "Bump!" This was the first and only word he was known to speak until nearly 12 years of age, when he fell a second time, repeating the first word, after which he talked freely. The most remarkable part of his history is that as soon as he began to talk he could read nearly as well as other children of his age. When about 18 years old, his father fitted up a small room for him, putting in $25 worth of notions. He is now in company with a brother in trade, having goods estimated worth at least $5,000, and is doing nearly all the work in the store.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 8d @11s 10d; club, 12s. Corn, 27s 3d. Pork, 68s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork, 68s 6d. Lard, 40s 3d.

LONDON, May 3—5 p. m.—Consols 93⅜; 5-20s of '65, 92; do of '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 50¼.

Tallow—43s 9d.

PARIS, May 2.—Rentes, 55 francs.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—Cotton heavy and declining; middling upland, 9d; Orleans, 9¼d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 7,000; speculation and export, 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 17s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d. Mess Pork, 68s 6d. Lard, 40s 3d. Cheese, 72s.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—Crude Petroleum a shade lower; $2.55@2.60 per brl at Parker's Landing, equal to 6⅛@6¾c per gallon here. Refined quiet and nominal; standard white, car lots, at 17c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 3.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; middling uplands, 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 3,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.65@6.25; common to good extra, $6.90@7.40; good to choice, $7.45@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio, $6.90@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour and Corn meal unchanged. Wheat—Spring dull, heavy; winter quiet, firmly held; receipts, 25,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.45@1.46½; No. 3 spring, $1.55@1.58; strictly prime; No. 2 spring, $1.63. Rye quiet, firm. Malt quiet; two-rowed State, $1.10. Corn quiet; receipts, 31,000 bu; new mixed Western, 69@70c; old do in store, 67¼@68c; do afloat, 70¼c. Oats dull, heavy; receipts, 43,000 bu; new mixed Western, 50@52c; new black, 49@51c; white, 53@54½c.

CLOVER SEED—In fair demand, 8¾@9c. Timothy firm, $4.25.

EGGS—Dull; prices favor buyers; Western, 14¼@15c.

HAY—Quiet and steady.

HOPS—Quiet and steady at 35@50c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—Quiet and steady at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28c.

WOOL—In moderate demand and steady; domestic fleece, 48@52c; Kentucky, 45c; Oregon, 36c; pulled, 42c; tubbed, 53c.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio, 17@19½c. Sugar quiet and firm; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8c. Molasses quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and easier; crude, 10⅛@10¼c; refined, 20¼@20½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, heavy, and lower; new mess, $18.62½; extra prime, $14.75@15.00; prime mess, $18.00@18.25. Beef and cutmeats unchanged. Lard a shade lower; steam, 9¼@9 5-16c; kettle, 9¼c.

BUTTER—Dull and lower; Western, 30@33c.

CHEESE—Steady.

WHISKY—Steady at 91½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; no export demand. Wheat steady; red, $1.98@2.00; amber, $2.00@2.05; No. 1 spring, $1.74. Rye active and higher at 95c. Corn active; yellow, 63@65c; mixed, 64½c. Oats unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Active and higher; refined held at 20@20½c for May; crude, 14¼@14½c.

WHISKY—Firm at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat strong, but unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 64@64½c. Oats firm; white mixed, 47c; white, 51@53c. Rye quiet and steady at 85c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork, $19.00. Bulk shoulders, 7⅛@7¼c; clear rib, 9¼@9½c. Bacon shoulders, 8¼@8½c. Clear rib, 10¼@10½c. Lard at 9¼@9½c.

BUTTER—Western, heavy and weak; choice tub at 30@32c.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at 90½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $2.05; No. 3 do, $1.88; amber Michigan, $1.72½ spot; $1.73 June; No. 2 red, $1.70; No. 3, $1.63@1.64. Corn a shade higher; high mixed spot, 45¼@45½c; June, 46½c; low mixed, 45@45½c; white, 50c; no grade, 44½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 39½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 206,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.60@7.85. Wheat firm at $1.68@1.72. Corn firm at 44@45c. Rye firm at 83c. Oats steady at 42@48c. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork—Sales at $18.37½; generally held at $18.50. Lard quiet; steam, 9c, with light offerings at less than 9⅛c; kettle, 9½c. Bulk meats steady, with good demand for future sales; shoulders, 7c spot; 7⅛c buyer May; sides and clear rib held at 9⅜c; clear, 9⅝c spot; sales at 10c, seller July. Bacon firm, with good demand; shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 9⅝c; clear, 10¼c.

WHISKY—Firm at 86c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.37; No. 2, $1.26¼. Oats firm; No. 2, 30½c. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2, 41c. Rye firm; No. 1, 68c. Barley firm; No. 2, 88c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 12c; to Oswego, 16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; Western, 60c. Barley held at $1.28c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn dull and lower; mixed, 53c; white, 54@55c.

BRAN—Dull and lower at 75c.

HAY—Prime dull at $23.00; choice scarce at $29.00@30.00.

PROVISIONS—Lard easier; tierce, kettle, 9c; refined, 9½c; keg, 10¼c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in better demand; common, 7c; good to fully fair, 8@8¼c; prime, 8¾@9c. Molasses quiet; common fermenting, 39@39½c. Coffee firmer at 17¼@19¼c.

WHISKY—Dull at 90@92c.

COTTON—Declined ⅛c; sales of 3,800 bales; good ordinary, 15¼c; low middling Orleans, 18¼c. Receipts, 3,594 bales; exports, Liverpool, 2,732 bales; coastwise, 2,272 bales; stock, 147,984 bales.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat held firmly, but trade slow; No. 2 spring offered at $1.23, with no bid; No. 3 red fall sold at $1.63½ in east elevator; No. 2 red, $1.88 asked, $1.82 bid. Corn active and higher; No. 2 mixed, 37@37½c on track; 45c sacked; 40½c seller June. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 31½@32c on track; 33½@34½c June; 35@35½c sacked. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye scarce and firmer at 68@70c.

WHISKY—Firm at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; offered at $18.25. Bulk meats, no sales. Bacon firm but slow; prices unchanged. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Dull, at $4.60@5.20.

CATTLE—Steady; inferior to common, 2@3½c; fair to extra, 4½@7c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 3.—PROVISIONS—Market generally inactive; supply of grain exhausted.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 red, $1.75; No. 2, $1.65. Corn and oats dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No. 1, $1.88½; closed $1.87½; amber, $1.74@1.74½. Corn steady at 49c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......May 3.

Stmr Nashua, Ogdensburgh, 5 brls oil, 12 bdls iron, 668 bars iron, and sundries.
Prop Colorado, Cleveland, 1,200 bars railroad iron, and 2,000 brls salt.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Ithica, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr E. Ellinwood, White Lake, 160 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Bark Great West No. 2, Horn's Pier, 650 telegraph poles and 160 cords wood.
Schr Julia Smith, Grand Haven, 1,800 railroad ties.
Scow Granger, Milwaukee, 65 m lumber.
Schr Dolphin, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Stmr Milwaukee, Ogdensburg, 502 bars iron, 60 bdls paper, 12 rolls matting, 34 bdls iron, 2 brls liquor, 36 bdls baskets.
Schr Express, Monistique, 180 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Australia, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Prop M. Gross, Manistee, 120 m lumber, 30 m shingles.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Schr R. Howlett, White Lake, 170 m lumber.
Schr L. Graham, Whitefish Bay, 1,134 half brls fish.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr L. Painter, South Haven, 60 m lumber, 20 cds bark.
Schr Fannie & Floy, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Schr Pete Johnson, Kenosha, 3,000 railroad ties.
Schr Lizzie Doak, Benton Harbor, 55 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 50 m lumber.
Stmr Corono, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 20 rolls leather, 22 brs fish, 160 m shingles, 40 m lumber.
Prop Java, Cleveland, 5,000 brls salt.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 37 m staves.
Scow Home, Manitowoc, 914 m shingles, 19 pkgs fish.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake, 160 m lumber.
Schr W. Bates, Benton Harbor, 30 m lumber.
Stmr City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, 74 boxes tin, 3 pkgs tin, 3 pkgs copper, 303 bars iron, 80 brls oil.
Schr Sailor Boy, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.

CLEARED.......May 3.

Brig Roscius, Buffalo, 14,817 bu No. 2 corn.
Bark Nichols, Buffalo, 19,898 bu No. 2 corn.
Schr Tempest, Buffalo, 13,128 bu No. 2 corn.
Schr Milan, Buffalo, 13,470 bu No. 2 corn.
Bark Carrier, Buffalo, 12,294 bu No. 2 corn.
Schr Trowbridge, Port Colborne, 16,520 bu No. 2 corn.
Schr R. Hannah, Oswego, 14,923 bu No. 2 corn.
Schr Norman, Buffalo, 16,042 bu No. 2 corn.
Schr Garrett, Buffalo, 16,800 bu No. 2 corn.
Bark Pensaukee, Buffalo, 39,000 bu No. 2 corn.
Schr Croswaithe, Buffalo, 25,790 bu No. 2 corn.
Schr George Steele, Port Colborne, 17,300 bu No. 2 corn.
Schr Melvina, Buffalo, 18,512 bu No. 2 corn.
Schr Potamac, Collingwood, 13,209 bu wheat.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights are lower; quotable at 9@9½c for corn, and 10@10½c for wheat, to Buffalo. Charters were: Propellers Alaska, Fountain City (to arrive), wheat, through rate to New York; propeller City of Toledo, corn to Ogdensburgh, through rate to Boston; schooner Jura, corn to Port Colborne, on private terms; schooner E. M. Davidson, corn to Buffalo, on private terms; schooner Potomac, wheat to Collingwood, at 7c.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; to mouth the river, $2.75; Ludington, $2.75@3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $4.00; Menominee, $3.25@3.50; Pentwater, $2.75; White Lake, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.25@2.50; Saugatuck, $2.50.

Salt from Saginaw at 20@25c per brl.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 3.—PASSED UP—Props Alaska, Sovereign; schrs James Joy, Superior, Orient, D. P. Dobbins, Monterey, Paragon, S. B. Gardner.

PASSED DOWN—Props Vanderbilt, Idaho, Raleigh, Blanchard.

WIND—Northeast.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 3.—ARRIVED—Messenger, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn; prop Mohawk Belle, LaSalle, 3,558 bu do; Wave, Morris, 5,500 bu do; American Star, Utica, 3,500 bu oats; barge 4, LaSalle, 149 tons coal; also, several boats laden with stone.

CLEARED—Danube, LaSalle, 60,053 ft lumber, 2,334 posts; Georgia, LaSalle, 79,341 ft lumber, 301 m shingles; North America, LaSalle, 250 brls flour; Peter and Paul, Ottawa, 763 posts, 1½ tons coal; Montreal, Summit, 4,934 ft lumber, 3,300 lbs iron, 1 m brick; Montana, LaSalle, 78,100 ft lumber, 800 lbs C. and J. work, 9,294 lbs sugar, 3,099 lbs machinery; Robert Holmes, LaSalle, 83,100 ft lumber; Monte Christo, LaSalle, 12,700 ft lumber; and about twenty boats light.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The freight steamer Plymouth made seventeen full trips between Buffalo and Chicago last season. She left Buffalo on the first trip, May 6, 1872, and arrived there on the last, December 6, 1872.

Mr. Mott, the Superintendent of the St. Clair Flats, reports scant eleven feet depth of water at the lower end of the new channel.

The tugs Bob Anderson and L. L. Lyon have been provided with wrecking apparatus, steam pumps, etc., at Detroit, and will enter the lists in this line this season.

The controversy as to what point should be selected for the construction of a harbor of refuge on the west shore of Lake Huron, below Saginaw Bay, is ended by the selection of Sand Beach as the point.

It is expected that Ashtabula harbor will be in perfect order for vessels of all sizes by the 1st of June.

A dispatch from William J. McAlpine, dated at Thorold, Ont., April 28, says the water is 13 feet 7 inches on mitre sill of Port Dalhousie lock, Lake Ontario. Lakes are eighteen inches higher than last fall, and rapidly rising.

The tug captains at Buffalo report the ice the heaviest between Windmill Point and Point Abino, and that it is about 25 miles to open water.

We learn direct from Saginaw that the water on Carrolton Bar is very low. The scow schooner H. G. Williams, coal loaded, and drawing 7½ feet of water, was hard aground in the cut, and would be obliged to lighten her cargo. Rust & Co.'s lumber barges were all lightening their cargoes down the river.—*Detroit Post.*

The fine three-masted schooner just built by William Crosthwaite, at his yard in this city, will be launched this afternoon about 2 o'clock. She is named the W. S. Crosthwaite. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 197 feet 8 inches; beam, 34 feet; depth, 12 feet 3 inches; tonnage, 671.71. Capacity, 50,000 bushels of corn, or about 600,000 feet of lumber. The cost of the vessel was something over $50,000.

On the stocks next to the Crosthwaite is another three-masted schooner of exactly the same measurement. This is to be called the Benjamin F. Bruce, and will soon be ready for launching. She is built for the same parties as the other, and is in all respects her counterpart.

The vessel lately launched at the yard of the Messrs. Rust is called the Buckeye State. She measures: Length, 171 feet; beam, 32 feet 7 inches; depth, 11 feet; tonnage, 525.54; capacity, 30,000 bushels of grain, or 500,000 feet of lumber. Her cost was $30,000.

At the same yard the keel of a mammoth propeller has been laid, and work is progressing upon her. She is to be 210 feet long, 34 foot beam, and 16 foot hold, and a double-decker. Her tonnage will be about 1,200. She is to be built for David and Aloney Rust, and Messrs. Kelley & Pringle, of Cleveland, and is intended for the Lake Superior iron-ore trade.

Near the Bristol street bridge the keel of Tolfree & Simpson's new schooner is being laid and her frames set up. The work is to be pushed ahead with energy. The two other vessels at the same point, which have been heretofore described, are nearing completion, while the frame of the little shore steamer is well under way.—*Saginaw Enterprise, April 30.*

A Buffalo exchange says: Nearly all the vessels here are loaded that intend to load. Freights paid on coal have been $1.00 per ton, free to Chicago and Milwaukee. A few are holding for $1.25 per ton. The last charter was the schooner E. Harman, coal to Milwaukee, $1.00 per ton, free. We understand season charters were made early for iron ore at $3.65 per ton from Marquette to Black Rock, and later at $4.50 per ton from Marquette, and $3.50 per ton from Escanaba to Buffalo.

The arrival of the propellers from the Straits was a signal for the grain fleet to start, and a general clearing out of vessels took place this morning; including the lumber craft, somewhere near 200 sail left the port. The tugs were kept busy all the morning, making the average six tows each. Several collisions occurred outside, but, so far as ascertained, nothing serious happened. By 3 o'clock nearly all the vessels were out of sight. Among the grain vessels to leave for below are the following:

Schooners Winslow, Redington, Carrier, Bronson, Ætna, Pensaukee, Norman, Steele, Davidson, Winona, Tempest, Roscius, Phoenix, Barnes, Commerce, Merrit, Keller, Stewart, Lake Forest, Battles, Emerald, King, Higgie, Col. Ellsworth, Bruce, Nilsson, Clara Parker, and Martin.

The new propeller Depere, of the Goodrich line, will be launched at Manitowoc this week.

The scow Planet, loaded with lumber, and bound for Evanston, went ashore on Friday evening near that suburb. It is thought that she will be able to get off without serious damage.

The propeller Union ran into the schooner Sturges, Saturday, and took away her jibboom.

The schooner Mott has sailed from Oconto for this port.

The propeller Union left for Lake Superior Saturday evening, taking the crews of the propellers Menomonee and Truesdell, which have been at the Sault the past winter. It is thought that the Union will get through without difficulty.

The schr Annie Sherwood is the first sail vessel to come through the Straits, though she was towed as far as Milwaukee by the steamer Philadelphia. The Sherwood saw several of the grain vessels which left here last week, among them the Mocking Bird, off the Beavers, on Friday.

Milwaukee is again enjoying an ice blockade.

The propellers Milwaukee, St. Lawrence, Brooklyn, St. Albans, Java, Colorado, and Fisk, from below, are now in port. The Union steamers came through the Straits on the Michigan side, and found the ice from fourteen inches to two feet in thickness; it had never been broken up, but was soft in places. They were about two days in getting through. The Fisk came up by the Manitous, and reports the docks there not yet clear of ice. The Captains report meeting with vast quantities of ice in Lake Huron, and all came up on the Canada side. It is said that the amount of ice in the lakes this season is almost without a precedent.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: Below I send you a comparative statement of tolls and lockage received; also quantities of a few of the principal articles shipped on the Illinois & Michigan Canal for the month of April, 1872 and 1873. It will be remembered that the water in the Illinois River for nearly all of the past month has been so high that boats have gone over the dam at Henry instead of through the lock. Respectfully,

ROBT. MILNE, Secretary, per WM. MILNE.

	Tolls I. & M. Canal.	Lockage at Henry.	Total.
April, 1872	$10,729.20	$1,896.61	$12,625.81
April, 1873	9,761.50	355.74	10,117.24

ARTICLES CLEARED.

	April, 1872.	April, 1873.
Corn, number of bu	440,596	449,560
Oats, number of bu	46,465	50,862
Lumber (all kinds), number of feet	1,724,624	1,333,088
Stone (all kinds), number of cubic yards	21,567	19,700

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What Is Vitality?

Science has not yet answered this conundrum. The principle of life, in spite of the researches of chemists, doctors, and metaphysicians, remains unknown. We know, however, that when the blood is impure, the stomach inert, the bowels irregular, the liver disordered, or the nerves relaxed, this life-sustaining principle, whatever it may be, is shorn of its active power, and that the body it animates languishes. We know, too, such of us as are capable of deriving knowledge from authenticated facts, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters correct impurities of the blood, invigorate the stomach, regulate the bowels, tone the liver, and brace the nerves, thereby combatting and subduing the leading morbid conditions which tend to shorten life. The average time of human existence might unquestionably be greatly lengthened by judicious stimulation, especially in the decline of life, and this famous preparation is undoubtedly the most wholesome stimulant at present known.

The Supreme Court of the United States

has recently given a decision in favor of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, enabling them to protect their designs from all other manufacturers who imitate and copy them.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

is requested to the fact that the same artists are engaged in the production of designs, whether for the Sterling Silver Department, or for the celebrated Gorham Plate, but the Company never reproduce in their Electro-Plate Department the designs which they devote to Sterling Silver. Each has its own special trade-mark, as follows, stamped upon every article:

Trade-mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. STERLING

Trade-mark for Gorham Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New York. Manufacturers of Sterling Silver, Tea, Dessert, and Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits; also, manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham Electro-Plate.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE, LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce IS INDISPENSABLE. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 26, 1873. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m. JOHN F. TRACY, President. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company. SECRETARY'S OFFICE. CHICAGO, May 2, 1873. The Stockholders of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., on Wednesday the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec.

Stockholders' Meeting. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 222 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873. E. G. MASON, Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

PROPOSALS.

THE CALCASIEU SULPHUR And Mining Company of Louisiana

Invites proposals for the construction of a shaft in Calcasieu Parish, State of Louisiana. The object of said shaft is to reach a deposit of sulphur, about four hundred and forty (440) feet below the surface of the ground. The nature of the soil, and thickness of strata are as follows: First—160 feet of clay containing sand. Second—170 feet of quick sand. Third—110 feet of Calcareous or lime stone, and next the sulphur bed, which is about one hundred and ten (110) feet thick. The Company will exhibit a plan and specifications to contractors for said shaft, and has on the spot iron rings, extraction engines and tools, imported from Europe, with the view of using the Kind & Chaudron system, also a steam saw-mill, abundance of timber, necessary buildings, etc., etc., etc. The work will be done under the supervision of the Engineer of the Company. Proposals will be received up to the 1st of July, 1873. Address V. A. BELAUME, Secretary, 3½ Carondelet-st., New Orleans.

ARTESIAN WELL MEN.

In compliance with instructions from the City Council of the city of Denver, Colorado, proposals, and as marked, will be received by me for the sinking of an Artesian Well to the depth of 3,000 feet, providing flowing water is not obtained at a less depth. The Well to be six inches in diameter, and cased. Twenty-five per cent to be paid when each four hundred feet is sunk, and the balance when the contract is completed (all to be paid in currency). Bidders must state the rate per each one hundred feet, and be prepared to give sufficient bonds to insure the faithful prosecution of the work. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Work to commence by July 1. W. J. BARKER, Chairman Committee on Water for Irrigation, Denver, Colorado.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 3.

The principal feature in the local money market this week is the turn in exchange in favor of Chicago and against New York, thus showing that the flow of capital to New York has ceased, and that currency will move Westward instead of Eastward as it did during the whole of April. As yet this change has had no effect upon the money market, but it may reasonably be expected to make an easier condition here during the current month. The demand from the country for currency is also increasing, and this indicates the probability of larger receipts of grain. The supply of money in the open market is good, and prime commercial paper, and also satisfactory real estate paper, both find a ready market at from 10 to 12 per cent. Exchange was sold between banks to-day at par, and also at 50c per $1,000 discount. There is considerable activity in local stocks, as will be seen by the list of sales below. The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,291,219.25	$409,544.27
Tuesday	2,761,747.94	329,526.20
Wednesday	3,158,888.93	300,877.61
Thursday	5,331,686.70	548,892.73
Friday	6,370,163.21	612,059.40
Saturday	4,514,121.90	435,295.58
Total	$25,384,827.93	2,626,196.79
Corresponding week last year	20,720,413.10	2,235,366.70

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	136	140
Fifth National Bank	137	140
Commercial National Bank	140	145
German National Bank	125	130
Northwestern National Bank	210	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	125
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	100	101
National Bank of Illinois	112	...
National Bank of Commerce	105	...
Chicago City Railway	160	165
West Division Railway	175	185
North Division Railway	95	100
Pullman Palace Car	112	...
Elgin Watch Company	106	...
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	108	...
Chamber of Commerce	95	97¼
Traders' Ins. Co.	99	102

Sales—$4,600 Chamber of Commerce at 95; $2,000 Chicago City Railway at 162¼; $1,000 Hibernian Banking Association at 108; $10,000 Corn Exchange National Bank at 120¼; $10,200 Cook County National Bank at 100¼; $1,600 Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company at 108.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	114	114¼
5-20s of '64	114¼	115
5-20s of '65	116¾	117¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117½	117¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	119⅛	119⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117½	117⅞
10-40s	112¾	113
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114	114¼
Gold and Gold Coupons	116¾	116⅞
Gold Exchange	...	117
Sterling Exchange	108⅝@109⅜	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	...	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	...	99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	92@95	
LAND WARRANTS.		
160's Not War 1812	170	185
120's Not War 1812	125	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	...	185

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Money closed in abundant supply at 5@6 per cent. None of the extravagantly sensational rumors current early in the day, and designed to create a panic, turned out true. Accordingly, the unsettled feeling of the morning gave place to a buoyant feeling this afternoon, which was encouraged by the favorable bank statement, which, while it does not show the full return of currency from the interior, is very favorable. The gain in net reserve is $3,029,700. If the currency receipts of the express companies have been correctly reported, at least $20,000,000 have come back since the first week in April. Within a week or two this must show in the bank statement, as the money market within that time will have passed the bounds where it pays for speculators to withhold $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 from the market. With a heavy gain in the reserve, the loans have been expanded less than $1,500,000. The banks now hold $2,720,425 lawful money above the 25 per cent requirement.

Gold was alternately firm and weak, ranging between 117 and 116⅝. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 5, 7, 6½, and 2 per cent.

The steamships City of Paris, Periere, and Celtic took out to-day $226,000 in specie.

Money was close in the morning at 1-32 to 1-16, but became very easy in the afternoon, and dropped to 5 per cent before 3 o'clock.

Legal-tenders outstanding to-night, $357,080,000. Decrease since last Saturday, $950,000.

Foreign exchange closed up firmer, and quotations for actual business were 108⅜ to 108⅝ for sixty days' sterling, and 109¾ to 109⅞ for sight.

Clearings at Gold Exchange Bank were $10,065,700. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day $598,000 on account of interest, and $2,500 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

The week has been famous for sensational stories calculated to undermine confidence. Until to-day these rumors were directed against the banks. To-day they were directed against well-known stock exchange firms which have a wide reputation for strength and solidity. The names of four or five of these firms, it is said, were telegraphed to Western cities with the statement that they had suspended. This is the latest device of the bold band of operators. The trick and its devisers were equally denounced by reputable men of the street, and an earnest demand is made for a searching investigation, and for the proper punishment of those guilty. There was no foundation for the rumors.

The general market made an improvement at opening of ¼ to ¾ per cent over the prices current at the close, but operators getting to work commenced to weaken before the first board. The lowest prices of the day were made before 1 o'clock, the decline ranging from ⅛ to ⅝ per cent. During the afternoon there were occasional spasms of weakness, but there was advance in all of ¼ to 3½ from lowest point. Pacific Mail fell off from 55⅝ to 49⅞, and recovered to 53⅛ at the close. Western Union declined from 86⅛ to 84⅞, and closed at 85. C., C. & I. C. dropped from 35⅞ to 32⅞, and left off at 34. St. Paul common fell from 57 to 55⅞, and made up the decline in late dealings. Union Pacific declined from 30⅞ to 28⅞, and later rallied to 29⅞. Ohio & Mississippi sold at 42⅞@41@42⅞; New York Central at 100⅞@99⅞@100¼; Lake Shore at 92⅛@90⅞@91⅞; Rock Island at 108@107@107⅞; Wabash at 69⅞@68⅞@69; and Harlem at 124@122⅞@123.

Sterling, 108⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120¼	Coupons, '67	119⅝
5-20s of '62, ex int	114¼	Coupons, '68	117⅝
Coupons, '64, ex int	114¼	New 5s	114¼
Coupons, '65, ex int	117¼	10-40s	113
Coupons, '65 (new)	117½	Currency 6s	114⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¼	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	78¾	North Carolinas, old	25
Tennessees, new	78¾	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	95	St Paul pfd	71¼
W. U. Tel	85¾	Wabash	68¼
Quicksilver	36	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	78¼	Terre Haute	15
American Express	66¾	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	71	Chicago & Alton	109½
Pacific Mail	53	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	100¼	Ohio & Mississippi	42⅜
Erie	64⅝	C., C. & C.	85
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	110
Harlem	122	Lake Shore	91⅞
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	33½
Michigan Central	105	Illinois Central	112
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific stocks	29⅜
Northwestern	78	Union Pacific bonds	85⅜
Northwestern pfd	84	Central Pacific bonds	103½
Rock Island	107⅜	Del. Lack. & Western	101¼
N. J. Central	101⅝	B., H. & Erie	3
St. Paul	56¾		

REAL ESTATE.

Probably three-fourths of the real estate transactions at present—or, for that matter, at any time—are purchases of cheap lots in the outskirts of the city, just at the outer edge of the limits of compactly-built districts, at prices ranging from $800 to $1,200 per lot. The great majority of these purchases are for actual occupancy, and each one indicates the establishment of a home of some permanent citizen. The greatest activity, both in buying lots of this class and in building houses costing from $1,500 to $3,000 on them, is probably in the district west of Milwaukee avenue, north of Indiana street, and as far north as North avenue. Another district where the activity in buying and improving this class of property is nearly, if not quite, equal, is that west of Reuben street and south of Twenty-second street, nearly as far west as the new city limits. There is also great activity in a district just east of Central Park, about a mile square,—from Western avenue to Kedzie avenue, and from Kinzie street to Harrison street. In this district, however, prices are much higher, ranging from $60 to $100 per front foot, and property is being improved with a better class of houses. These three districts are included in a belt of territory something over a mile wide and about four miles long, that lies next east of the chain of West Side parks. There is nothing speculative in connection with the sales and improvements of property in these quarters. The activity is the legitimate effect of the expansion of the city and the settlement there of a resident between the present limits of solidly-built street lines and the West Side parks. At the present rate of progress it will not be over five or six years before the whole of the district will be as thickly built up as a large part of territory east of it is now. The features that attract so large a part of the increasing population of the city to these quarters are, first, that all of it is within a radius of about four miles from the Court-House,—ground is cheap there; and, second, that the proximity of the West Side parks will eventually make it as desirable a place for men of moderate means to own homes as can be found in any city. The one thing now most needed to increase the movement of population to these parts of the city is the extension of the lines of the West Side Railway Company. The Madison street line should be extended at least a mile. The VanBuren street line should be extended southwestward. The Blue Island line should be extended not only on Blue Island avenue, but should have a branch to the west on some street near Twelfth street, and the Randolph street line should have a branch to the north on Leavitt or Oakley streets or on Western avenue, nearly to the Artesian Well.

ON THE NORTH SIDE.

There is a district north of about Belden avenue and west of North Clark street where prices and improvements similar to those in the first of the above-mentioned West Side districts prevail; but the activity of sales and building is not so great, owing to the fact that there is no convenient means of transit from the centre of the city to the most desirable parts of the cheap residence property in that direction. In fact, this is the difficulty with the whole of the North Side suburbs, and the main reason that they do not improve more, is, *first*, that none of the horse-cars of that division come down into the central business quarter; *second*, that none of the street railway lines on that side reach the new residence districts where people can buy ground at $40 and $50 per front foot, and where salaried and professional men would be willing to make permanent homes. Every property-owner on the North Side has a large interest at stake in securing the transit of all the North Side horse-cars across the river to Randolph street. When this is accomplished the whole North Side will experience an increase of population, and improvements will receive a new impulse.

HUMBOLDT PARK AND VICINITY.

Material progress has been made in the development of property on the line of improvement to Humboldt Park, and the pavement of Milwaukee avenue is being rapidly pushed forward to its intersection with North avenue, to which point the street-cars will be running as soon as the pavement is completed. North avenue has been cindered from Milwaukee avenue west to the west line of Humboldt Park, making a continuous and good drive, all the year round, from Lincoln Park in the North Division to Humboldt Park in the West Division. A great many handsome villas and cottages are now in process of construction, and others are already completed, along North avenue between Milwaukee avenue and Humboldt Park and Boulevard. The Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company have built a fine depot, called "Humboldt Station," on Bloomington street and California avenue. California avenue is the east line of Humboldt Park, and runs south along the east line of Douglas Park to the South Branch. The Bridewell grounds join the avenue immediately on the west, which makes this avenue one of the longest in the city.

The lands and building lots of the Humboldt Park Residence Association are in Hansbrough & Hess' Subdivision, extending from North avenue to Armitage road, and from California avenue to Humboldt Boulevard, on both sides of the railroad station. A number of plans for beautiful villas and cottages are being prepared, and the houses will be built this season. They will be supplied with artesian well water, and, being situated only three and a half miles from the Court-House, and conveniently located both to steam, rail, and street cars, this will be a favorite suburb of Chicago. The Humboldt Park Residence Association paid $4,000 per acre for these lands last October. It is safe to say the enhancement of the property is already over 25 per cent, and it will probably double in a short time.

The Humboldt Boulevard, 250 feet wide, runs along the subdivision on the west line, and is now being improved by private contract, by the owners. The property lies just outside of the city limits, on the north. The contract for the improvement of the boulevard includes the planting of four rows of trees of six inches in diameter, about thirty feet apart, and the sodding of the beds adjoining the central drive, in the width on each side of forty-six feet. It is also proposed to improve the drive with macadam for the first one-half mile north of the park.

The Park Commissioners intend to finish this spring the work on the eastern portion of the park, commenced last summer. A large grotto has been designed, and will also be constructed. This, in addition to the beautiful "Ramble" laid out, will make that part of the Humboldt Park one of the most attractive spots on the West Side.

Values in the neighborhood of the park have advanced very materially since last summer. From $60 to $75 per foot is obtained for choice locations on park fronts, while the principal avenues leading thereto—Chicago avenue, Division street, and North avenue—are held at from $40 to $50 per foot. Choice residence property in the neighborhood can be had for from $20 to $30 per foot, and fronts on the boulevard are held at from $40 to $50 per foot.

It will be seen that these prices are comparatively cheap,—offering equal advantages in situation,—and there can be no doubt that they must very materially advance this summer.

One great obstacle in the general advance of property north of Chicago avenue was in the fact of the entire quarter section situated between Chicago avenue and Division street, Robey street and Western avenue, called the Suffren Subdivision was, until lately, withheld from the market by the heirs of the Suffren Estate. They have, however, now concluded to dispose of it.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

The quarter where there is the greatest activity in sales and improvements of property worth from $50 to $70 per front foot seems to be in Egandale. Probably not less than 2,000 feet of street frontage have been sold there within the past two or three months, to parties who will improve it this summer. The greater portion of this frontage will, of course, be merely improved with shrubbery and made the ornamental surrounding of handsome residences, but it will be occupied, and probably never be put in the market for sale again. The property on the South Side that is most directly in the line of the progress of good residences is probably that on

"THE AVENUES,"

Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, and Prairie, south of the city limits. The property on these, however, has passed into the hands of capitalists, who hold it in large blocks, and seem careless about selling at all. Their indifference operates as an obstacle to improvements, which are being turned off eastward, and the result is that, while there is much activity in neighboring quarters there is none at all on these fine streets. The first indication we have noticed of a desire to "wake up" and do something to improve the appearance of their property is the movement to plant a double row of

TREES ON WABASH AVENUE,

from Thirty-ninth to Sixty-third street, this spring. It is proposed to plant about 600 trees of not less than 6 inches in diameter, and from 25 to 30 feet in height. The majority of the property-owners have agreed to bear their share of the expense, and those who have not already done so should go at once to the office of Mr. S. E. Gross—who has undertaken to secure co-operation—and give their assent. But, by far, the most notable instance of tree-planting that has been done about Chicago yet—not excepting all that has been done in the parks—is the one on Ashland avenue which does so much credit to the good taste and public spirit of Mr. Sam J. Walker, whose good work in this respect will live after him,—a leafy monument that will cause as many people to think as kindly of him as if he had built a church or endowed a college.

CAPITALISTS COMING TO CHICAGO.

We learn of not less than four or five capitalists, bankers, railroad-men, and retired merchants, who have accumulated fortunes during their residence of many years in the secondary cities of this and adjoining States, and who are now moving to Chicago to make permanent homes for the rest of their lives. Two or three have bought residences within the past two months, and others contemplate buying and building. One of those who propose to do the latter is W. H. Mitchell, of Alton, who will build a $30,000 residence on Calumet avenue, just south of Twenty-second street, this summer. The price paid for the ground was $450 per front foot.

SUBURBAN LAND SPECULATION.

The field of most active operations in this line continues to be the district west of the Great Eastern Railroad and south of the South Branch. Prices are maintained at about the range mentioned in our real-estate articles of the last two weeks, and the talk of building a railroad to make it accessible continues. Some endeavors are being made to get subscriptions from owners of land to build the proposed extension of the Danville & Vincennes Road from Dolton to this city, though with what success we are unable to learn. Organized in connection with the purchase of the land for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, May 3: City property, number of sales, 205; consideration, $1,280,971. North of city limits, number of sales, 5; consideration, $7,500. South of city limits, number of sales, 40; consideration, $146,582. West of city limits, number of sales, 7; consideration, $450,000.

Total sales, 257.

Total consideration, $1,885,053.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,718	6,995	4,999	4,535
Wheat, bu	33,480	8,700	59,033	18,113
Corn, bu	70,070	129,535	156,284	64,475
Oats, bu	40,530	25,310	37,122	11,236
Rye, bu	1,050	700	400	2,200
Barley, bu	1,200	3,350	3,645	11,706
Grass seed, lbs	95,804	44,200	30,704	4,977
Flax seed, lbs	55,600	38,000	3,070	......
Broom corn, lbs	34,000	8,080	10,000	......
Cured meats, lbs	20,590	86,280	1528,982	645,650
Beef, brls	......	......	286	310
Pork, brls	435	425	525	150
Lard, lbs	80,270	35,600	37,000	310,125
Tallow, lbs	35,060	12,400	36,207	......
Butter, lbs	40,265	51,760	......	11,750
Dressed hogs, No	55	......	......	......
Live hogs, No	10,596	10,918	10,737	6,579
Cattle, No	2,130	2,851	2,504	2,746
Sheep, No	1,732	519	......	650
Hides, lbs	116,745	117,565	52,479	60,300
Highwines, brls	350	437	262	303
Wool, lbs	80,197	71,010	20,470	83,790
Potatoes, bu	24,887	7,638	3,469	109
Lumber, m ft	2,694	1,544	1,675	814
Shingles, m	3,040	1,954	1,649	2,279
Lath, m	345	60	115	52
Salt, brls	140	......	1,290	1,489

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 4,184 bu wheat; 335 bu corn; 3,174 bu oats; 454 bu rye; 214 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 22,796 bu wheat; 12,313 bu corn; 34,133 bu oats; 6,893 bu rye; 15,862 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 66 cars wheat; 141 cars corn; 23,100 bu rejected do, by canal; 36 cars oats; 6 cars rye. Total (248 cars), 125,000 bu.

A new motto for the scalpers, from Macbeth: "Lay on Macduff; and d—d be he who is not up to snuff."

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	May 3, 1873.	April 26, 1873.	May 4, 1872.
Flour, brls	46,688	53,765	32,873
Wheat, bu	113,910	82,131	57,537
Corn, bu	497,480	438,625	748,773
Oats, bu	269,320	286,852	140,524
Rye, bu	8,557	3,620	5,608
Barley, bu	14,700	40,970	14,075
Live hogs, No	74,207	59,323	65,031
Cattle, No	23,587	18,781	17,215
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	38,794	45,639	27,007
Wheat, bu	59,935	158,139	126,842
Corn, bu	477,509	527,456	2,681,396
Oats, bu	1,303,711	168,746	184,837
Rye, bu	3,076	1,260	12,122
Barley, bu	31,283	47,208	27,121
Live hogs, No	51,014	49,786	43,347
Cattle, No	17,879	14,857	14,112

The exports from New York for the week ending last evening included 23,000 brls flour; 52,000 bu wheat, and 245,000 bu corn.

There is a good deal of talk and complaint about our inspection of grain, many people from the country claiming that they are swindled. So far as we can ascertain, the Inspectors are now working closer to the rules than ever before, under State inspection, and that is what is wanted. If the rules are bad in some places they can be amended bye and bye; and there are two or three points in which they need to be changed. But we do not want a set of rules that can be stretched to grade higher the grain that comes from competing points than that which comes from elsewhere. Even if it be true, as alleged, that that sort of inspection is practised in Milwaukee and Toledo, it is not wanted here. What is required is a uniform inspection, so that people who want to buy grain can always know just what they will have served out to them on a given grade. The demand for such grain would establish a discrimination in its favor, as compared with other markets, that ought to satisfy the most chronic grumbler in existence.

The ways of some of our lumber brokers are, to use a Topseyism, decidedly "curis." Not content with reporting their own sales at 50c or $1.00 above the truth, they scan the public record for the report of other dealers, and if they are not satisfactory, will carry off the book, so that none of the reporters can see it. Are these some of the tricks which were so extensively complained of a year or more ago, by the journals published in the lumber regions? or are they only *samples* of ways that are dark and tricks that were so vain that all honest men avoid them?

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were quiet to-day, though there was considerable bustle in some departments, and were much steadier, the fluctuations in prices being small. The weather was finer, but the people have learned to distrust the specious promises conveyed in a glimpse of sunshine. The straits are open, but there is little available freight-room, and shippers are not anxious to take even that; so that there was not much disposition to trade extensively either way.

The dry goods trade was moderately active, and prices were more uniform and steadier. Groceries were in fair request at unchanged prices, though in coffees, sugar, spices, and some other articles, there are indications of an advance. There were no new features worthy of special mention in connection with the butter market. Low grades are unqualifiedly weak, and there is no particular firmness in the better qualities, but so long as the receipts of the latter only about equal current requirements, as in the case at present, no material depreciation in values need be looked for. Bagging remains quiet and unchanged, Stark being held at 37c; Ludlow at 35c; Lewiston at 34½c, and American at 32½c. Little or nothing was doing in the sheep market, and prices are purely nominal. No change was noted in prices of coal. The dried fruit trade was slightly more active, without appreciable change in values. Fish were in good request, and if we except whitefish, which are working a little easier, former quotations are firmly sustained. Hides were quiet and steady, at 10½c for heavy green cured and at 11½c for light do. Prices of leather, pig iron, tobacco, and wood were unchanged.

A fairly active business was transacted in lumber to-day. Yard prices for the lower grades are weak and unsettled, owing to a similar condition of things in the wholesale market. The receipts by lake were light this morning, so that the offerings consisted mainly of cargoes left over from Friday. Building materials were in moderate request at previous prices. Metals, tinners' stock, and iron met with only a fair inquiry, and were without quotable change. Naval stores were active and firm. There was no particular change in the wool market. Western manufacturers are purchasing small quantities for immediate consumption, but otherwise the market is quiet and unchanged. Excepting millet and Hungarian, which were in request and firm, trading in seeds was quiet, prices ruling about the same as Friday. Poultry was in liberal supply, and lower. Potatoes met with a moderate inquiry at about former prices. In green fruits an advance in oranges and lemons is noted. Apples and cranberries remain quiet and unchanged. Eggs were in active local demand, and steady at 11@12c.

Highwines were firm, and in fair demand, at the advance noted on Friday, New York being firm. Sales were reported of 400 brls at 87½c per gallon; and the market closed steady at that figure.

Lake freights were again active, to the extent of the offerings, though there was no advance in rates, as shippers held back steadily till their terms were complied with. Most of the charters taken on private terms; but, as near as can be ascertained, they were on the basis of 9c for corn, and 10c for wheat to Buffalo; 15c for corn, and 16c for wheat to Kingston, and 45c per 100 lbs to New York, and 50c do to Boston or Portland. Persistent attempts have been made recently to hoodwink the reporters in lake freights (as well as in lumber); and there is the best of reason to believe that quotations have been too high to agree with the facts. A total of nine charters was reported, which will carry out 103,000 bu wheat, and 104,000 bu corn.

Provisions were quiet and steady, there being very little desire to trade, and that chiefly in the way of settlements. Mess Pork was the most active, and was a shade higher, though quoted dull in New York. Lard was dull and a shade easier, being in larger supply. We note that the receipts from country points during the past week were more than twice as great as the shipments. Meats were dull and unchanged. Following were the closing prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $17.80@17.85; do seller June, $18.00@18.12½; do seller July, $18.25@18.30; lard, cash or seller May, $8.85@8.90; do seller June, $9.10@9.12½; do seller July, $9.35@9.37½. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders; 8¾@8⅞c for short ribs; and 9@9½c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅞@7c. English meats, 9@9⅝c for short ribs; 9¼@9⅝c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7⅜c for shoulders, 10½c for clear ribs, 10⅝c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¾@8c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¾c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller June at $18.12½; 1,000 brls do at $18.10; 2,000 brls do at $18.00; 750 brls do, seller July, at $18.30; 750 brls do at $18.25; 1,000 tcs lard, seller June, at $9.12½c; 250 tcs summer lard at 8⅝c cash; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 6⅝c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 8¾c.

The "*Daily Commercial Report*" gives the following as shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending May 1, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
W'k edg May 1.	983	1,291	2,153	487,300	807,000
Same week '72	3,603	1,291	2,407	1,128,000	1,780,800
Since Nov. 1, '72.	186,592	163,289	57,321	37,241,414	146,947,615
Same time '71-72.	79,317	145,904	60,249	27,309,401	92,575,173

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, 511 bxs; short rib, 372 bxs; short clear, 31 bxs; long clear, 21 bxs; long rib, 22 bxs; Cumberlands, 30 bxs; Stretfords, 76 bxs; Staffordshire, 57 bxs; South Staffordshire, 122 bxs; long hams, 218 bxs; Birmingham, 26 bxs; Irish cut, 85 bxs; bacon, 131 bxs; Staffordshire hams, 8 bxs; clear backs, 17 bxs; bellies, 12 bxs; short ribs, 412 pcs; rough sides, 550 pcs; shoulders, 1,725 pcs. Boxes provisions, 430.

Flour was very quiet, there being scarcely enough doing to establish a market, and most of that on private terms. Prices were nominally unchanged, though quoted weaker in New York. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $6.50; 90 brls do at $6.30; 100 brls do at $6.00; 650 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring superfines at $3.75; 50 brls rye flour (Charter Oak) at $4.25; 50 brls do at $4.10. Total, 1,390 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.25, and 40 tons do at $11.00, both on track; 10 tons middlings at $12.00, delivered; and 10 tons corn meal at $14.50, at mill. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00	@10.55
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.55
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.70
Low to medium	4.75	@ 5.70
Minnesotas (patent)	8.25	@11.05
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	2.90	@ 4.70
Rye flour	4.15	@ 4.40
Bran	11.00	@11.50

Wheat was quiet at about the same average of prices as on Friday, though closing ⅜c lower, the movement of the session being downward from the opening. The market was a very steady one, however, the changes in price being made slowly. New York was inactive, and there were few, if any, country orders, either to buy or to sell, so the market was left entirely to local influences. These were of the bearish order. Several heavy blocks were placed on the market by order of the cliques who congregate in business offices, and work on the pool plan through brokers. It was alleged that these sales were made for the purpose of breaking down prices, but that was not necessarily the case. It is well known that several of our heaviest operators have been gradually creeping out from under it for several days past, and these were but following suit. There are now but few of the leading operators who are *apparently* on the long side; though "you can't most always tell," as they are like the waterman referred to by Bunyon, who "looked one way and rowed another." Still there were enough on the short side to prevent much of a drop to-day, though the general feeling was heavy. The shippers took hold of cash wheat, but rather sparingly. Seller June opened at $1.26⅛, declined to $1.25¾, advanced ⅛c, and receded to $1.25⅝, closing at $1.25⅝. Seller May, or regular No. 2 spring sold at $1.23½@1.24, closing nominal at $1.23½, with strictly fresh receipts about $1.24. Seller July was nominal. No. 3 spring was dull at $1.14½@1.15, closing at the inside; and rejected slow at 98½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.24¼; 34,200 bu do at $1.24; 5,000 bu do at $1.23⅞; 22,400 bu do at $1.23¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.23⅝; 15,000 bu do at $1.23½; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15; 1,600 bu do at $1.14½; 400 bu do, short receipts, at $1.14; 400 bu rejected spring at 98c. Total, 91,400 bu.

Corn was very quiet, and very steady, all through the regular session, the average prices being about ⅛c lower than on Friday, and ⅛c below the closing of that afternoon. There was a fair quantity of corn on the market, both of cash lots and options, and little demand; but holders are not anxious enough to sell to put down prices. Hence there was a stand off, with ⅛c difference between buyers and sellers most of the time. Advices from other points were not important, though New York was easier. Our receipts are now fair; but a large proportion goes rejected; 51 cars of the 141 inspected this morning, with all that arriving by canal, was passed into that grade, showing that the Inspectors are not exclusively severe on canal corn. There is no doubt that a large proportion of the winter shelled corn is damp, and so long as the rules require that damp corn shall be graded as rejected, the Inspectors have no right to pass it otherwise. This diminishes the offerings of No. 2, and tends to keep the market firm on the speculative grade. Seller June was the principal deal; the option opened at 40⅝c, declined to 40⅛c, ruled steady at 40¼@40⅜c, from 11 to 1 o'clock, and closed easier at 40⅛c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 sold at 37⅞@38⅛c; seller July at 42¼@42⅝c, and seller August at 43¼@43½c, all closing dull at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed nominal at 38⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 38⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 38⅜c; 25,000 bu do at 38c, 40,000 bu do at 37⅞c; 15,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 1,600 bu rejected at 34½c; 10,300 bu do at 34c; 16,800 bu do at 36c, and 11,200 bu do at 35½c, both afloat; 800 bu by sample at 36c. Total, 132,400 bu.

Oats were active, and averaged about ⅛c higher, though the early strength was lost when New York was reported as closing weaker. The demand was good, but principally for seller June, which opened at 33⅞c, advanced to 34c, and closed at 33¾c. Seller the month, or regular, sold at 31¾@32c, closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 32½c. Cash sales were reported of 3,000 bu at 32½c; 4,200 bu at 32⅜c; 5,000 bu at 32c; 30,000 bu at 31⅞c; 40,000 bu at 31¾c; 2,400 bu rejected (special house) at 31c; 600 bu do at 30c. Total, 85,200 bu.

Rye was more active at the recent decline, which brought out two or three orders for shipment, especially as the receipts continue very light. Sales were reported of 8,200 bu No. 2 at 68½c, at which quotation the market closed steady.

Barley was quiet and unchanged. There was no demand and little offering. We quote No. 2 at 72@82c; No. 3 at 64@68c; and rejected at 45@49c, the inside for Rock Island receipts, and the outside for fresh receipts in other houses. An attempt was made early to make 75c the nominal rate for "regular" No. 2, but it was afterwards ascertained that that price was bid by a party who wanted to sell, and timed his bid so that no one was around who would be likely to sell. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (North Side) at 82c; 400 bu do (R. I.) at 72c; 1,200 bu rejected at 49c. Total, 2,400 bu.

BARLEY DOCTORING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The shaking of the barley bag seems to cause some stir among the mixers, doctors, and friends of the profession in general, but they are barking at the wrong *Tree*, and, as I have done the shaking, I will try to prevent misunderstanding and misconstruction. The advocates of "regular barley" say that very little, if any, sulphured barley went into elevators, and they are trying to impress the idea, as if the objections were based principally on sulphured barley. This is not so. There was very little said in the barley crowd about sulphured barley being inspected as No. 2, and it is the general impression that Inspectors would not knowingly inspect the sulphured stuff as No. 2, but the doctoring business was carried on very largely, and with great success, by some prominent firms in and outside Chicago, and, as it became detected in the Eastern markets, maltsters and brewers refused to buy Chicago barley. The press in New York State stigmatized our barley as a fraud, and prices of Chicago No. 2, which, at the opening of the season, were above Canada product, receded, on account of the bad repute of our barley, about 30c per bushel below Canada. The complaint against regular No. 2 barley, or, in other words, against Rock Island Elevator, was based mainly on the inspection, which admitted No. 3 as No. 2, and it is generally known that No. 3 barley from other houses, after being run through a fanning mill, went in the Rock Island as No. 2. I will give a few figures for illustration, and can furnish facts enough to convince even the *scion* of the celestial sheet of Chicago.

On the 26th of April, 1873, the Rock Island Elevator contained 98,000 bu No. 2 barley; 6,500 bu No. 3; rejected, none; while the elevators of G. Armour & Co. contained only 13,000 bu No. 2 barley; 9,000 bu No. 3; 10,000 bu rejected; while the shipments of No. 2 were by far the largest from Rock Island, and comparatively less of No. 3 than in any other houses. It is also a fact that the section tributary to the Rock Island Railroad ... the question arises, What has become of all the rejected barley which this road brought to Chicago? The champions of the mixed ring also pretend to know that regular barley is depreciated by shorts, who want to buy *in low*, while they well know that the complaint comes exclusively from the opposite side,—from parties who suffered keenly and long from the malpractice, and whose patience have been mixed and sulphured away at last. So much good has been accomplished already that the regular No. 2 inspected *out* this week was far better than its predecessor, and, if we can carry the point that the inspection *out* shall be independent of the inspection *in*, we will root out the evil in no time; and, if the inspection *out* will be carried on with justice and according to law, the preference for other houses will cease, as if by magic. There is very good No. 2 barley in the Rock Island, and shippers should insist on receiving this, and no other. Some elevators might be short of No. 2 barley at the end,—but who cares? L. J. K.

LATEST.

Wheat and corn were moderately active in the afternoon and steady. The former at $1.23⅛@1.23⅝ seller the month, and $1.25⅛@1.25⅝ seller June. Corn sold at 37⅞@37⅞c seller the month, and 40⅛c seller June. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 3.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request at $1.75@1.81 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Fair to prime grades were in good request at the quoted prices. Common corn plenty and dull. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in moderate request and steady. Peas are unchanged. We repeat: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.55@2.60; do mediums, $2.40@2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.65; yellow do (in bags) $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and unchanged, excepting fire clay, which is now quoted at $3.00 per brl, or $10.00 per ton. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.50@9.50; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; old brick, $6.00@6.50; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00, or $10.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

BUTTER—Choice dairy continues in good request, and prices keep well up. Low grades are accumulating, and the market is weak and unsettled. Following are the quotations: Common to choice roll, 24@30c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 30@34c; medium to good, 25@28c; inferior to common, 10@23c.

BAGGING—Nothing new was developed in this market. A moderate business was transacted at the annexed quotations: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

CHEESE—Prices are nominal, not enough being done in the way of sales to establish market values. We repeat our list, as follows: New York factory, 15@15c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

COAL—A light demand existed at the following prices: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in light demand at the annexed prices: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do, bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in active local demand and steady at 11@12c. Sales include 270 cases at 12c; 500 doz at 11½c; 800 doz do at 11c.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese are still very scarce, and sell readily at full outside prices. Other grades are unchanged. We quote; Prime to choice live geese at 73@76c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 78@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 40@65c; chicken, 6@8c. Sales include 2 sacks live-geese feathers at 75c.

FISH—Lake fish were easier, but saltwater descriptions were firmly held at former quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prices were without material change. The demand was fair at the annexed quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@6c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 11@12c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GROCERIES—The general features of the grocery market were unchanged. Coffees and sugars are meeting with a liberal demand, and are strong, the tendency being to advance. Other goods in the list were quoted steady. We repeat our list:

BI CARB SODA—7¾@8¾c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23¾@23¾c; prime Rio, 23⅛@23½c; good do, 22¾@23c; common do, 21½@21¾c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24½c; do, prime, 23¾@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12⅞@12¾c; A, standard, 11¾@11½c; do No. 2, 11½@11½c; B, 11½@11½c; extra C, 11@11½c; C No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; yellow C, 10½@10½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 9½@10c; fair do, 9¼@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9½@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9⅞@9⅞c; do fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons have advanced and are very firm, owing to the upward tendency of prices in New York, oranges particularly, as they are now relatively lower here than at the East. Other fruits are dull and unchanged. We now quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.00@2.50; good to choice, $2.75@3.75 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $8.00@12.00 per brl; lemons at $6.50@7.00 per box; Palermo oranges, $4.75@5.00; Messina do, $6.00.

HOPS—Were in light request. Following are the quotations: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; common to fair, 25@35c.

HAY—Pressed timothy was in more liberal supply, and was weak. Prairie continues in fair demand at full prices. Loose hay is now coming in freely, and is tending downward. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@15.50; prairie, pressed, $12.00@13.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $14.00@17.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—A moderate business was done at the annexed range of prices: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 17c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 26c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 20@21c; long-haired kip, 12c; deacon skins, 50@65c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The market was moderately active at the following range of prices:

Iron	4 4-10@	4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¾	@ 7	rates
Russia iron	20@21c		℔ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c		℔ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	℔ lb

LEATHER—Remains quiet and firm, as previously quoted.

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1,10
Kip, veals	85@	1,20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1,20@	1,40
Calf, country	1,10@	1,25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper damaged	27@	30
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1,25@	1,45
Kip	75@	1,10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1,65@	2,60
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1,10@	1,65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is rather quiet, but prices have suffered no material change. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00; do, 20x28, $31.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—Were in fair request at the following range of prices: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d do, $5.75; 6d do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is active at the subjoined prices:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@	22
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	16	@	17
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@	6.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50	@	6.00

OILS—No changes were made in prices of oils. Carbon, lard, and linseed remain strong, while other descriptions are steady. We quote: Carbon, 20@20½c; extra lard oil, 77c; No. 1, 72c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 64@65c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20@21c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

POULTRY—Was in large supply and lower. There was only a moderate local inquiry. Sales include 3 coops turkeys at 16c; 1 coop do at 15c; 15 coops chickens at $3.50; 6 coops do at $3.75; 18 coops choice do at $4.00.

POTATOES—Were in large supply and moderate request at 40@47c for peachblows on track, and mixed at 35@38c. We note sales of 1 car choice peachblows at 47c; 1 car do at 45c; 3 cars mixed at 38c, all on track; 1 car peachblows at 50½c; 1 car do at 48c; 1 car do at 46c; 3 cars do at 45c; 1 car do at 50c; 1 car mixed at 36c, all delivered.

SEEDS—Clover and timothy were quiet and unchanged. Prime timothy is held at $4.25. Millet and Hungarian were firm, the former at $1.12@1.20, and the latter at $1.40@1.50, for fair to choice seed. We quote sales of 160 bags very choice timothy at $4.25; 20 bags at $4.00; 8 bags at $3.95; 8 bags at $3.90; 156 bags poor at $3.75; 10 bags clover at $5.25; 10 bags choice Hungarian at $1.50; 81 bags at $1.45; 24 bags at $1.40; 222 bags choice millet at $1.20; 100 bags at $1.17½; 51 bags fair at $1.12.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in tolerably fair request at previous prices. A discount of 15@30 per cent is made from list prices.

SALT—Was in moderate demand at the prices given below: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack $5.50; ground alum, $2.25@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—Were meeting with a reasonably active inquiry at the following range of prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quiet and steady:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—There is a good and increasing demand, and at the recent decline the market is steady. We quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00@7.50, delivered.

WOOL—There was a light inquiry from Western manufacturers. Annexed are the quotations:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X, light	44@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, May 3.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 3.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,816	11,815	971
Tuesday	6,009	14,672	617
Wednesday	3,133	16,440	509
Thursday	3,053	14,686	1,299
Friday	2,130	10,596	1,732
Saturday	800	7,000	350
Total	22,941	75,159	5,478
Last week	20,001	59,978	5,388
Week before last	19,853	56,358	7,057

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,048	8,528	
Tuesday	2,656	7,623	895
Wednesday	3,166	8,819	
Thursday	2,992	8,288	433
Friday	2,504	10,737	
Total	13,366	43,995	1,328
Last week	15,943	48,403	1,902
Week before last	17,325	45,816	3,818

The arrivals from Jan. 1 to May 1, this year and last, were as follows:

RECEIVED IN 1873.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	50,520	561,245	39,251
February	45,019	378,760	37,729
March	63,836	271,626	31,061
April	84,249	292,903	25,570
Total	243,624	1,504,534	133,611
RECEIVED IN 1872.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	44,990	361,935	42,069
February	41,087	268,236	41,803
March	53,170	170,785	38,170
April	58,393	169,149	24,771
Total	197,640	970,105	146,813

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that in comparison with last year there has been an average monthly increase of 11,496 cattle, and 133,607 hogs. The receipts of sheep show falling off of 13,202 during the four months

CATTLE—In this department of trade the past week has been chiefly remarkable for the unparalleled heavy receipts, and the extreme lethargy that has characterized trade from the opening of the market on Monday to the close. The depreciation in values, though not as great as might reasonably have been expected to result from the marketing of 22,000 cattle in a single week, has been sufficient to entail severe losses upon Western drovers, a very considerable proportion of the offerings being disposed of at prices actually lower than was paid for the stock in the country. The decline was by no means uniform, some grades being "off" barely an ⅛c, while a ½c will no more than cover the reduction in others. Good to choice qualities of from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs average have suffered most, not that the character of the demand has essentially changed, but because the supply largely consisted of those descriptions. A ¼c will make good the decline in smooth well fatted steers of lighter average (say from 1,080 to 1,150 lbs), while desirable stockers have sold steadily at prices not appreciably lower than prevailed at the close of the previous week. Prices of butchers' stuff, by which is understood common to choice cows and heifers, and fairish steers and oxen, have suffered to the extent of a ¼c. Veal calves have been too plenty, and are fully 50c per 100 lbs lower, present rates being $3.00@5.25, with sales mostly at $3.50@4.50. New milch cows are selling at about former quotations, or at $20.00@45.00 per head, according to quality.

To-day only a moderate amount of trading was done, and the feeling of depression prevalent during the preceding days of the week was a feature of the market. There were a number of very fine droves among the offerings, one of which found a buyer at $6.25, and another at $6.00. Early in the week these droves were held at $7.00 and $6.75, respectively. Between 3,000 and 4,000 head remain in the yards unsold, and the prospects for the opening days of the ensuing week are not cheering.

Following are the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.50@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.10@5.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.85@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@4.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.65@5.00

HOGS—The hog market opened dull and depressed this week, and these have been its prominent features throughout. The supply, as will be seen, has been remarkably large for the season, and has so largely exceeded the requirements of the trade that buyers were in a position to successfully dictate terms, and we have to note an average daily reduction of about 7c per 100 lbs, the closing rates being $4.95@5.30, against $5.40@5.70 at the close of the previous week. To-day a very quiet feeling prevailed. Buyers were in full attendance, but there was a noticeable absence of anything like active competition, and it was a dragging trade from first to last. Prices ranged about the same as yesterday, sales making at $4.95@5.05 for poor to common, at $5.10@5.15 for medium, and at $5.20@5.30 for good to choice. Most of the transfers were at $5.10@5.20.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
63	197	$5.15	60	205	$5.00	71	172	$5.15
66	200	5.25	55	201	5.25	90	171	5.10
62	176	5.15	59	174	5.15	40	189	5.12½
64	208	5.20	56	255	5.35	30	238	5.30
43	247	5.30	61	233	5.00	48	273	5.20
53	261	5.15	44	189	5.10	55	185	5.10
54	239	5.20	51	224	5.12½	39	280	5.15
39	227	5.10	41	200	5.00	53	213	5.10
51	199	5.10	53	185	5.00	46	220	5.10
62	181	5.25	63	214	5.20	136	183	5.15
70	175	5.10	61	233	5.00	71	195	5.20

SHEEP—No important change has taken place in the situation of this market. The wants of buyers have equaled the daily supplies, and prices have ruled comparatively steady at $4.25@4.75 for poor to common, at $5.00@5.50 for medium, and at $5.75@6.50 for good to choice qualities. Shorn sheep may be quoted at $3.50@4.75. A few lambs arrived and were closed out at $4.00@4.50 per head.

LUMBER.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 3.

There was a good inquiry for lumber this morning on both local and interior accounts. The offerings were fair, but nearly all the cargoes were disposed of before noon. Prices were steadier for nearly all descriptions. Joists and scantling sold at $10.00, and lath at $2.50@2.75. Shingles rule steady at $3.25. We quote: Good to choice strips and boards at $15.00@16.00; select boards at $20.00@22.00; fair to good boards and strips at $13.00@15.00; joists and scantling at $10.00@10.25; common boards and strips at $10.50@12.00; lath at $2.50@2.75; shingles at $3.25.

The following sales were reported:

Schr Jennie Lind, from Grand Haven, 90 m common boards and strips at $11.00.

Brig Express, from Monastique, 220 m largely Norway at $12.00, 100 m lath at $2.75.

Scow Flora, from Saugatuck, 75 m common mixed at $10.00, 20 m lath at $2.75.

Schr Regular, from Muskegon, 120 m (medium quality) inch at $12.50.

Schr Dolphin, from Manistee, 20 m select at $20.00, 80 m joist and scantling at $10.00.

Schr E. Day, from Ludington, 105 m joist and scantling at $10.00.

Schr Roeder, from Muskegon, 120 m strips and boards at $15.00.

Schr C. Hibbard, from Pentwater, 675 m shingles at $3.25.

Schr Sailor Boy, from Muskegon, 75 m common mixed at $11.50 for inch, and $10.00 for 2 inch.

Schr Little Belle, from Muskegon, 120 m piece stuff at $10.00.

Schr Black Hawk, from Pentwater, 10 m common mixed at $10.50, 260 m at $3.25.

Schr North Star, from Pentwater, 130 m common boards at $10.50.

AT THE YARDS.

Dealers report a satisfactory business at the yards for the season. Prices are strong for good, clear lumber; but the common grades, in sympathy with the wholesale market, are weak and unsettled. Hardwood is in better request, and prices rule steady. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	14.50@15.50
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	14.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	2.50@ 2.75
Lath, on track	3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK:

Cuba	April 30	Abyssinia	May 10
Scotia	May 7	Batavia	May 17
Algeria	May 14	Calabria	May 24

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

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STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, May 7.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons .... Wednesday, June 4.
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Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 46 Broadway, N. Y.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

EUROPE AND AMERICA

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.

STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.

For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.

ALLAN & CO., Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dividend No. 2, Teutonia Insurance Co.

CLEVELAND, O., April 28, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Probate Court, a dividend of five (5) per cent, payable on and after May 8, 1873, at the National City Bank of Cleveland, has been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company of Cleveland, who have proved their claims according to law.

Dividend orders can be had on application to
JOHN F. WHITELAW,
Assignee Teutonia Insurance Co.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 799; 15 shares.
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 63; 25 shares.

JOHN CRERAR.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. H. LAWRENCE & CO.,

PROVISION AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEDICATED.

Opening Services of Grace M. E. Church.

The Dedication Sermon Preached by Bishop Foster.

Report of the Board of Trustees--A Collection.

The opening services of the new Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, built to replace the one destroyed in the great fire, took place yesterday morning, and were attended by a large concourse of people, who crowded to overflowing the chapel in which the exercises were conducted. The main auditorium of the church being as yet unfinished, the congregation will worship for the present in the vestry or chapel. This they can easily content themselves to do, for the room is peculiarly handsome and attractive with its bright and tasteful frescoing, high ceilings, and plentiful supply of light. It was rendered more than usually charming yesterday by a profusion of beautiful floral decorations, arranged with fine taste and effect. There were present a large number of prominent Methodist divines, among them Bishop Foster, the Rev. Dr. Fowler, the Rev. Dr. Dandy, the Rev. Dr. Bugbee, the Rev. L. Hitchcock, the Rev. J. H. Leonard, the Rev. E. M. Boring, and the pastor, the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst.

The exercises began with an organ voluntary, followed by the reading, by Dr. Fowler, of the hymn commencing

From all that dwell below the skies,

which the congregation united in singing. Then Dr. Dandy offered an appropriate prayer; the organist followed with "Home, Sweet Home;" the responsive reading of Psalms was conducted by Dr. Bugbee, and a hymn was sung.

THE SERMON.

The Scripture lesson was read by Bishop Foster, from the 4th chapter of the First Epistle of John, the 14th verse of which was taken for his text, as follows: "And we have seen, and do testify, that the Father sent the Son to be the Savior of the world." The Bishop began his sermon by saying that the propositions set forth in the terms of human speech are of value precisely in the proportion that they contain truth. Containing no truth, they are of no value,—no matter how fine the utterance, or how grand the promise. Any form of speech containing truth is of some value to some part of being. Truth is somewhat of the nature of God Himself; indeed, He defines Himself as Truth. But truths are not of equal value, and it is wise to discriminate among them, and select the most valuable. Truth that relates to moral duty is of value only as it is apprehended by the being bound under it—over whom it holds sway. It is of no value solely in the mind of the great Law-Giver; it must be conveyed to mankind. The truth in the text is the most important one ever announced to this world. Whether it have significance to people of other worlds,—and such there may be,—we do not know. It is of value along the whole sweep of intelligent existence as the most profoundly-momentous truth that has ever come to the ears of man. If it be a fact God has sent forth His Son to save the world, it matters little what mistakes occur in human books or human conjectures; if it is false, then it matters little what else is true. The men who speculate upon Jesus as they do upon common men seem not to know that they are thrusting a dagger into the very heart of the world's salvation. Whither does the speculation tend, and what would be its consequences if made good? Christ expunged from the faith of men, and removed from the sphere of human thought, and it follows that God has never given a sign out of Heaven that he ever thought of man, or that he has the slightest care concerning the people of this world. The whole subject of human destiny is shrouded in impenetrable darkness. Whether death is the upshot of human existence—the end of all, the oblivion to which we come—no mortal has ever done more than to merely conjecture; nothing authoritative has ever been spoken or written. From the beginning of the world death has pursued his remorseless march, but through all these ages stillness and silence have reigned, and not a sound has come back from beyond the grave. Some fifteen years ago the speaker preached what he considered then an able sermon on the immortality of the soul, in which he advanced certain theories which seemed to him tenable; but, later than this, when he stood at the open grave of the greater part of his being, and when he returned to a desolate home, and listened and strained his ears to catch some sound of comfort, he realized how poor and vain were all the theories and conjectures of philosophy. It was not until he laid his head upon the breast of Jesus that he found any solace or hope. Expunge Christ from human faith, and these walls, erected out of the smouldering ruins of a great city, might as well be torn down; they were reared for naught. With man, it is Jesus or nothing. Without Jesus the world is poor indeed. It was Jesus that taught the world that God has a father's heart and a father's love.

The assertion of the text unfolds a wonderful mystery—that the Son, who was of His Father and coequal with Him, was sent by the Father to the earth on a divine mission. It contains two distinct propositions: that Christ was in the world, and that He was sent to the world by God. The learned thought accepts the first fact; believes that He was on earth, and dwelt in Judea; that for the space of three years and six months He appeared in public and gave utterance to certain doctrines. The fact that Christ was on earth is just as well ascertained as is the fact that Julius Cæsar or George Washington ever lived. There can be no question of His earthly life. The other fact—that God sent Christ into the world—stands upon entirely different ground. No mind on earth, or in Heaven, can testify directly to that fact. God is the only one who can establish it—who can say, "This is My Som whom I have sent upon earth." God has established it in the New Testament, every word and line of which is true, no matter how supernatural it may seem to us. The speaker had no sympathy or affinity with those theologians who emasculate the Scripture by leaving God out. Glory be to God for this glorious manifestation of the resurrection and the life!

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

Mr. O. H. Horton read the Trustees' report, from which it appears that from the proceeds of insurance upon the church, and from the sale of its site, enough was realized to pay the debt due upon the property; to purchase and pay for the lots on the corner of LaSalle and White streets; and to build the temporary chapel,—which is to be finished as a parsonage,—and left a balance of $1,280.13 to apply on the erection of the new church. The organ, costing $1,500, has been provided by the ladies and by the children of the Sunday-school—$1,000 by the former, and $500 by the latter. The cost of the church has been as follows: Masonry and plastering, $24,392.39; carpentery, work and material, $11,924.66; plumbing and gas-fitting, $300; painting and oiling, $200; fresco painting, $450; window-glass, $250; steam heating, $1,910; architect's fees, $1,000; iron and tin work, $1,346.28; slate roof, $1,322.51; sundries and incidentals, $595.66; total cost of building, $43,691.50. The furnishing account is as follows: Gas fixtures, $350; carpets and matting, $1,100; chairs, $650; tables and incidentals, $250; total, $2,350. Total expenditures, $46,041.50. The receipts were: From balance of insurance and lot proceeds, $1,280.13; from relief collection of the M. E. churches, $34,165; from subscriptions paid and to be paid, $4,088. Total receipts, $39,533.13. Amount to be provided for, $6,508.37.

The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst gave a brief sketch of the progress of rebuilding the church, showing how the great, loving, throbbing, pious heart of Methodism took hold of the Chicago brethren in their calamity and helped to restore their churches. He said it was now proposed to provide for the debt of $6,500.

A COLLECTION

was here taken up, and owing to the persuasive appeals of Bishop Foster, Dr. Fowler, and the pastor, who were aided materially by a rule that whoever got hungry for dinner and wanted to go home before the collection was finished must pay $5 for the privilege, considerably more than the amount required was subscribed. Then the Doxology was sung by the congregation, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Arthur Edwards, and the forenoon services were at an end.

IN THE AFTERNOON,

at 3 o'clock, the dedicatory services were continued, Dr. Fowler preaching the sermon, while the Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck, the Rev. A. J. Jutkins, and the Rev. S. G. Lathrop assisted in the services.

IN THE EVENING

occurred the Sunday-school jubilee, which proved to be a most interesting and enjoyable occasion. The exercises were varied by singing by the scholars, the reading of Scripture, prayer, report of the Secretary, an address by Maj. S. W. Whittle, and the presentation of a banner to the "Banner Class."

SUBURBAN NEWS.

Meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees--Items of Interest from Evanston and Its Suburbs.

The regular meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon.

Col. Thompson's bill as Village Clerk, $266.66, was allowed, and ordered paid.

The Committee on Water-Pipes asked for further time. They favor cast-iron pipes as best and safest, but, if the heavy cost cannot be borne, they wish to test wrought-iron pipes coated with cement.

Petitions were presented from Geo. A. Emory, J. Y. Scammon, and others, to have the Wykoff patent wooden pipe adopted for water-pipes.

Mr. Clark objected to specifying a special kind of pipe in sewer contracts, as he wants to compete with his.

Mr. Wilcox deprecated the wholesale condemnation of cement sewer-pipes, and claims that his pipes would withstand acids.

Sundry owners of property on Evans avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-third streets, were very urgent to have an outlet for five or six feet of water in their cellars, caused by the late rains, and the stoppage of Brooks street sewer. The Superintendent was directed to investigate and relieve.

It was resolved that the Committee on Drainage inquire by what right the South Park Commissioners construct sewers through the streets of Hyde Park, and then deny the people drainage.

It was also resolved that the Superintendent, by consent of the Town of Lake, construct culverts across State street, at Forty-fourth and Forty-seventh streets.

Palmer & Arnold, of Grand Crossing, petitioned for license to sell liquors by the bottle.

Harry M. Boleyn asked for the remission of a $50 fine imposed upon him by Judge Horne for an assault on William Freutler.

Capt. George W. Binford presented his report, showing fifty arrests by the police in April. The whole amount of fines assessed was $386, and the amount of cash fines collected $336.

Three petitions were presented by owners of property to open, extend, and widen to 100 feet Prairie, Calumet, and Indiana avenues, from Fifty-first to Sixty-third streets. President Cady said they ought to go to Ninety-fifth street.

It was resolved to refund to Lester Bradner, Jr., $10 voluntarily paid by him for the fine imposed on George Johnson, for cutting sods in violation of the ordinances.

A communication was received from the South Park Commissioners, asking effective action to prevent cattle from ruining their park improvements, and suggesting a conference with Capt. Berry on the subject.

Capt. Berry said he would erect a pound at Pavillion parkway at the Commissioners' expense.

The Committee was instructed to report what extension of proscribed cattle limits is necessary.

The Finance Committee was requested to report what interest is due to Gen. R. W. Smith on an old warrant he holds on the Stony Island avenue improvement.

It was resolved that for all bills or claims audited by the Committees and adopted by the Board, the Clerk be authorized to issue a warrant without further orders.

The Clerk was directed to inquire and report what action is necessary to the issue of wagon licenses and badges.

Considerable discussion was had about the propriety of the present proceedings to macadamize Wabash and Indiana avenues.

South Shore owners were present to urge immediate improvement of Seventy-fifth street. The Engineer reported the present graded street crooked. It was ordered that the Engineer survey and report if plats and subdivisions are made on the proper line.

Gray's plat of addition to Cornell, being the subdivision of the W. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼, and the N. ½ of the W. ½ of the E. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 26, Town 38, North Range 14 East, was ordered to lie over one week for examination as to conformity.

The petition for a sewer on Cornell street was referred to the new Committee on Streets.

The Board then adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, when it will make a tour of inspection over the whole village.

EVANSTON MATTERS.

The Evanston Philosophical Association meets to-morrow night, in the Public Library, at half-past 7 o'clock.

The Electic Reading Club will meet this evening at the residence of C. D. Paul, Esq.

The Trustees of the Village of Evanston will hold their first regular meeting at the office of C. K. Bannister, Village Clerk.

A select company of ladies and gentlemen from Chicago will visit Evanston on Tuesday evening, and give an Old Folks' concert at Lyons Hall. They will be accompanied by instrumental musicians.

The Hon. J. D. Easter will leave Evanston on Wednesday, for Europe. He will be accompanied by his wife and daughter, Mrs. Gov. Beveridge, Miss Minnie Kimball, of Chicago, and Miss Smith, of Springfield.

The Try Society will meet in the North Evanston School-House to-morrow evening.

The Musical Society will meet this evening at the house of Mrs. Valentine, North Evanston.

Two blocks of marble-front buildings are to be built in South Evanston during the season, by Mr. Bruner, of the Chicago Marble Works.

The Trustees of the Village of South Evanston will meet this evening, and a full attendance of the Board is requested.

THE PRESIDENT IN CHICAGO.

His Excellency the President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Miss Kimball, and General Babcock, arrived in the city at 7:15 yesterday morning, having left Galena at half-past 11 Saturday night. The party came in a special car over the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. They were received at the depot by Mr. John B. Drake and United States Marshal Campbell, and were taken to the Tremont House in carriages.

During the day several personal friends of the President and his family called and paid their respects, among them being Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, who has just returned from the South. In the afternoon the President took a carriage ride through the city with Mayor Medill, and was both surprised and gratified at the marvelous improvements which were pointed out to him. In the evening he visited his brother Orville, and later, Gen. Bucker, at his residence on Michigan avenue.

No special programme has been laid out for to-day. The President will run around town and make some personal calls. It is possible that the party will attend the opera in the evening, as an invitation has been extended by the management.

On Tuesday evening, a reception will be given by Mrs. Medill, at the residence of the Mayor. On Wednesday afternoon, the President will lunch with the Hon. Norman B. Judd, and in the evening will attend a reception to be given by Mrs. George M. Pullman. On Thursday morning, the party will leave for Washington.

Miss Nellie Grant is the guest of Miss Kate Medill. The President and lady, Miss Kimball, and Gen. Babcock are at the Tremont.

Jayne's Expectorant.

In February last a son of mine, aged 17 years, was attacked with pleurisy. His breathing was laborious, a racking, painful cough developed itself, and he complained of severe pain extending from the arm-pit to the waist on the right side. As the readiest remedy within reach, I immediately administered nearly three tablespoonful of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and applied Jayne's Liniment over all the parts affected, covering him up warmly in bed. In fifteen minutes he vomited, and was afterwards easy for two hours. The pain in the side returning, I gave him a smaller dose of the Expectorant, and again used the Liniment, which afforded him instant relief. On the morning of the 14th he was decidedly better, raising considerable phlegm with blood. Continuing with the Expectorant the disease was entirely broken up in a day or two, and he was able to go about as usual. Knowing how prevalent and how often fatal these attacks of pleurisy, and similar lung complaints are during the winter in this section of the country, I gladly make known these facts, and at the same time express my entire confidence in the virtue of the remedies mentioned.—*E. C. G. Nickens, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Ellin, Pulaski County, Ill.*

Superb Oil Paintings.

Messrs. John Levison & Son, proprietors of the American Art Gallery, New York, in offering their large and valuable collection of foreign and American oil paintings to the competition of art-buyers of Chicago, will state that every picture will be positively sold without reserve. The collection is of a very high order, representing favorite artists of the modern school in a catalogue of over 200 works of art. The sale will take place on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings, May 7 and 8, at the salesroom of Wm. A. Butters & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal street, where they are now on free exhibition. The pastel pictures and crystal medallions are worthy the place of honor in any private collection.

Condon's Dining Rooms,

No. 47 LaSalle street, between Lake and Randolph, will be open to-day at noon. Go there for dinner.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

The Rule of Road at Sea, and Regulations as to Speed in Crowded Channels--Decision of the Admiralty Case Against the Propeller Free State.

Justice Emmons has decided an important admiralty case, in the United States Circuit Court, dismissing the libel entered against the propeller Free State, for collision, by which the scow Meisel was sunk.

In the District Court, the libelant obtained a decree, and this decree the Circuit Court reversed, dismissing the libel. The grounds of difference mainly were that the District Judge founded his decree on the supposition that the channel was crowded with shipping, which imposed upon the Free State the duty of slackening speed, a state of affairs that the Circuit Judge could not find from the record. The facts were substantially as follows:

The Meisel was coming up the river between Malden and Bois Blanc Island, and near the Canada shore. The propeller Free State, well equipped, manned and lighted, with lookout and officers well placed, was coming down somewhere near said channel at full speed. At the same time, the steamer Cooke came up between the Meisel and the Canada shore, and exchanging the usual signals for so doing, they passed each other to the right. The Meisel, as the Cooke passed between her and the shore, starboarded, and then, if not before, displayed alone her green, and shut out from the Free State her red light. The wind was over the larboard quarter of the Meisel, and she had a clean run before her in the course which the display of her green light indicated of over half a mile. No other vessel was in the vicinity, and there was nothing to induce a suspicion on the part of the Free State that she would not run out the course upon which she had just entered, in circumstances rendering such duty imperative. As the Cooke passed the Free State, and while the Meisel was displaying her green light, indicating, as she was actually running, a course to the northwest, directly across that of the Free State, the latter, as was not only her right but her duty, starboarded, in order to pass the Meisel. While the ships were in this position, and in such close proximity as to make a collision inevitable from the movement, the Meisel ported, and displaying her red light to the propeller, ran across her bows, and was sunk so instantly as to result in loss of life. The instant the red light was opened to the Free State, every effort was made to arrest her progress. The morning had so far advanced that vessels could be seen a mile away. The atmosphere was clear, so that lights were in no way obscured. All the conditions of navigation were favorable for safety. It presents but the common case of a descending vessel meeting a ship without a circumstance to excite fear of collision. If the duty of slackening speed exists, it is only because the rule is universally applicable in all circumstances contemplated in Article 13, even though the ships in fair weather meet in the open sea. Such a rule, counsel contended, the District Court administered in this case, and more fully explained and illustrated in the case of the Milwaukee. It is insisted that both judgments, when taken in connection with the facts in this record, construe Articles 13 and 16 of the act of 1864 as imposing upon all steamships meeting end on or nearly end on, the duty of both porting and slackening speed cotemporaneously. As a necessary result of such a rule, it is agreed a like duty is imposed upon all steamers meeting a sail vessel in circumstances demanding a change of course in order to avoid them. From this construction of the rules and all its consequences in practical navigation, we are compelled to dissent. We can discover in the facts as we have stated them, no duty on the part of the Free State to slacken her speed, until the unfavorable presentation of the red light of the Meisel immediately under her bows suddenly prompted the attempt. As everything possible in the circumstances was then done, we hold her to be without fault.

In this opinion the learned Judge entered at great length into the history of similar cases, and the rules adopted in this country and England, as the result of mutual experience and conference, in reference to the rule of road at sea, namely, to port helm in coming stem on from different directions, and, where there is *danger apparent* (such as crowded shipping), to slacken speed. It appeared that the scow starboarded her helm, and thus the collision took place. There was nothing to show that the road was crowded, and therefore no necessity on the part of the Free State to slacken speed.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

46 NORTH GREEN-ST.—GOOD BOARD, AIRY rooms; terms $4.50 per week. Apply for four days.

140 WARREN-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT room, in a pleasant location, with first-class board, for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY—Nicely furnished rooms, with good board, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wishing board, with nicely furnished room; first-class table.

BOARDING—FOR MAN AND WIFE, OR 1 OR 2 single gentlemen, in a first-class private family. Call at 124 Western-av., or on Truesdell & Brown, 175 West Madison-st.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADison-st.—Everything first-class; terms $2 per day; table board $5 per week.

THE OTTAWA HOUSE, 349 SOUTH HALSTED-st.—A large, new 3-story building, recently fitted up for hotel purposes, will open on Monday, May 5, for the accommodation of the public. Board by the week from $4 to $5; by the day, $1. CHARLES W. MONROE.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT. — NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHed front room to rent with board; suitable for two persons; also day boarders wanted.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), NEAR Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful family hotel; good table, and exceedingly low prices; single rooms, $6 to $7.

566 MICHIGAN-AV. — AN ELEGANT FRONT room on second floor, furnished, with board, for gent and wife.

795 MICHIGAN-AV.—SOME VERY PLEASANT rooms, with first-class board. Rooms furnished and unfurnished.

1121 STATE-ST., SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—A pleasant family hotel, first-class table, $5 per week.

1182 PRAIRIE-AV.—3 OR 4 GENTLEMEN CAN find comfortable rooms and plain board in a private family; references required.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—2 gentlemen can have pleasant room and board, and 2 or 3 can have day board; references required. Address M 75, Tribune office.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WABASH-AV. AND Twenty-third-st.—Board for gentleman and wife; also, accommodations for a few gentlemen. Genteel location.

Miscellaneous.

MARRIED LADIES WHOSE HUSBANDS ARE away from home a large part of the time, or single ladies wishing board, can find good accommodation in a business part of the city, at reasonable rates, 'buses and street-cars convenient, by addressing C 22, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND CHILDREN, 6 and 8 years old, in suburbs, within half an hour's ride of Chicago. Address CASHIER, Carrier No. 8.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WISHES BOARD ON West Washington-st., or within five blocks, either side. A single room only required; best of references given. Address, stating terms, M 50, Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $15,000 to join the advertiser in buying out a first-class hardware establishment, in which he has had several years' experience, the present owners intending to retire from the business. None but those meaning business need apply. For particulars and references, address HARDWARE, Drawer 2,312, Quincy, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST in the stock and trade, or real estate, of a No. 1 merchant mill. Address WILLIAMS & FURMAN, Laclede, Linn County, Mo.

PARTNER WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED banker and business man, with small capital, to enter into some established business as junior partner. Is a good financier, and can take charge of all kind of office work. Speaks English, French, and German. Best of city references. Address K 92, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$15,000 TO $20,000 WILL SEcure a partnership interest in a safe, legitimate, and lucrative business well established. Address A 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABLISHed cash retail dry goods house with $20,000 capital to match an equal amount. An excellent opportunity offered. Address agency of TAPPAN, McKILLOP & CO., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF FAIR education with $1,500 as equal partner in a legitimate business, thoroughly systemized at great expense; a fortune can now be made in a short time; no risk; closest investigation desired. Address A 70, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for a business man, with $1,500, to join in the manufacture of an article used by every family. Inquire at 22 West Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE WILL MAKE $50,000 within the next six months by becoming my partner. Address V 100, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD BROKEN, ALSO GOOD, watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, fire-arms, and all goods of value at 208 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' CAST-OFF clothing, old gold, silver, and every description of personal valuables. Address ABRAHAM WILKINS, 352 State-st., Money Loan Office, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-sts.

EQUIPMENTS COMPLETE FOR MOVING HOUSEhold goods, furniture, plate glass, marble, stocks of goods, etc. Orders left at Room 11, Metropolitan Block, or at delivery office, M.C.R.R., in freight depot, will meet with immediate attention. McMURTRY & BRO.

PURCHASERS SEEKING INVESTMENTS IN business, manufacturing, dock, residence, or suburban property, are invited to examine lists at FRED L. FAKE & CO.'S., 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—500 MEN WITH $10 AND UPWARDS TO invest in real estate. 178 State-st., Room 12

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A STEAM CANAL STONE BOAT, IN complete running order, at a great bargain. ALEX. McKIRDY, 241 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SODA-WATER APPARatus, 3 fountains of 12 gallons each, and a No. 1 copper generator. P. ROUZE & CO., No. 24 North Canal.

MACHINERY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND boilers and engines. Two second-hand tabular boilers, 80 h. p., all complete with trimmings ready for use. Cheap for cash. Apply at Chicago Steam Boiler Works, 65 Michigan-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VERY CHOICE FIVE ACRES fronting Wabash-av., State-st., and Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard; has a frontage of 342 feet on boulevard, and 300 feet on each of the other streets; will be sold on easy terms; a large profit can be made on this property within the coming year.
Michigan-av., 300 feet on northwest corner of Fiftieth-st.; will be sold cheap.
North Dearborn-st., 100x135 feet, in choice location.
Wabash-av., 225 feet southeast corner of Thirty-fourth-st., $150 per foot.
Wabash-av., near corner of Thirty-eighth-st., 50 feet, east front; $100 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, east front; $165 per foot.
Wabash-av. and State-st., 50 feet each front, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.
Burnside-st., 88x122 feet, near Forty-fourth-st.; will be sold on long time.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—3-STORY BRICK house, 14 rooms, near Eighteenth-st.; price, $21,000; easy terms.
Michigan-av., No. 502, 3-story and basement marble-front house, 13 rooms; modern improvements; price, $15,000.
Prairie-av., No. 1041, 3-story and basement marble-front house, 13 rooms and billiard-room; handsomely finished; splendid barn; terms easy.
Indiana-av., 2-story frame house, 10 or 12 rooms; lot 50x125; price, $10,000.
West Taylor-st., Gothic frame house, brick basement; 15 rooms; water, gas, etc.; 50 feet front; with good barn, shade trees, etc. Cheap, and easy terms to suit purchaser. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, ONE OF THE BEST and cheapest corners (120x122 feet), suitable for a block of residences, on the West Side, within 10 minutes' ride from Court-House, ¼ block from street cars; 129 feet, southeast corner Vincennes and Egan-avs., soon will become a choice business corner; 37½ feet on Washington-st., near Hoyne. The above property will all be sold at a bargain if taken soon, as I wish to go to Colorado; a very small cash payment if improved immediately. By E. W. HAGERTY, Room 16, 133 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 2 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 20 feet front; excellent location, West Side, $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 80 East Washington, Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 5 new homes containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE AND lot worth about $5,000 and about $3,000 in cash, balance on time, an elegant residence on Leavitt-st., near Madison, lot 100 by 140, fine garden, with shrubbery and fruit; place worth $16,000. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front house on Indiana-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., $11,500.
Two-story frame house, 666 Michigan-av.
Three-story marble-front house, 171 Calumet-av.
Three-story marble-front house, 697 Wabash-av.
A nice marble-front house, with east front, on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.
A 3-story marble-front house on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.
Two-story and basement brick house, 19 Lake-av., 44 feet of ground, $11,500.
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 120 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments; 5 years' time. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—TWO MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES (OCtagon); lots 123 feet deep to a 30 foot alley, have fine massive stone stoop, with moulded steps and rail; also solid moulded stone fence. These houses are first-class in every respect, and embody the result of 25 years' experience as a builder; work done by the day; have all modern improvements; contain 14 rooms, 5 marble mantels, 5 marble slabs with basins, 3 water-closets and good sub-cellar for fuel, furnaces, etc.; will be sold for a less percentage on the cost than any houses in the market. Call and see them at 484 and 486 Adams-st.; close to Ashland-av., or address owner, J. W. HAMBLETON, 245 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house on Warren-av., half block from Union Park; furnace and gas fixtures. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SIX ELEGANT 2-STORY AND BASEment octagon front brick houses on West Adams-st., near Wood; lots 23x130 and 22x130. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK foundation; 12 rooms; all modern improvements, and lot 79x200 feet, on Washington-st., near Elizabeth; one-third of the price will be taken in unimproved property in the city. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAgon-front brick house; 13 rooms; on Park-av., between Wood and Lincoln; modern improvements; brick barn. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, SIX NEW BRICK two-story and basement houses, on Adams-st., near Wood; octagon fronts, with all modern improvements; $12,500 and $10,500. Inquire on premises, or at 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL FINE LOTS, 25X125, ON Leavitt, Oakley, and Davis-sts., at $650 for the next 10 days. They are decidedly the cheapest lots in the city. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., cor. Clark.

FOR SALE—$700—LARGE LOTS, 50X140 FEET, ON Fullerton, Mead, and Sheridan-sts., only one block from Humboldt Boulevard; only two blocks from depot on Chicago & Pacific Railroad, and three blocks from omnibus line. Ground laying high; good improvements; title perfect, and full abstract of title furnished each purchaser. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner of Clark.

FOR SALE—HONORE-ST., BETWEEN MONROE and Adams, new 2-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements; good stable; terms easy; a good bargain. J. R. BUTLER, 40 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shober-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep, with sidewalks and city water. Price, $600, $700, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warranteed deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment; if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—LAST CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP LOTS—Going off fast. Twenty lots on Sherman, Wallace, and Winter-sts., near Union Stock Yards, for sale low; easy terms. Inquire every morning from 8 to 10 o'clock at the Stock Yard Exchange.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—25 FEET ON South Clark-st., 200 feet south of the great Pacific Hotel, price, $21,875, $11,875 cash. $10,000 by November 1873. This property will be worth $1,500 a foot in 6 months. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR OTHER CITY property, a desirable lot, 40x180, on Michigan-av., north of Jackson-st. This lot will be sold very cheap, and on easy terms. E. N. BEMENT, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. P. BAY, 589 N. CLARK-ST.: $32,000—House and lease, No. 1 Rucker and Kinzie-sts. $500—4 lots, 25x100 feet, Fullerton-av., West Side. $2,000—Choice 60-acre farm, adjoining Crystal Lake. $4,400—House, barn, and 22 acres, by Dolton Station. $10,000—38⅓ acres, Calumet River and Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, COTtages on Dayton-st., near Webster-av. Inquire on premises of SCOTT & GAGE.

FOR SALE—NO CASH DOWN WHERE PURchaser builds; good lots on Warren-av., just outside of fire limits. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR THE corner of Jefferson Park; a desirable lot. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 139 PARK-AV., at a bargain. THOMAS FREEMAN, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE HANDY COTtage, lot, and new barn No. 305 Thirty-third-st.; contains 7 good rooms, closets and water. Must be sold this week. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—TWO OCTAGON stone fronts, two stories and basement, with all modern improvements, on Indiana-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, ON INdiana-av., near Twentieth-st., with or without furniture. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st. (basement office in Kendall Building).

FOR SALE—200X161 FT., NORTH-EAST CORNER Wabash-av. and Fifty-seventh-st. Will sell on 5 years, time to parties who will build immediately. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—125 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON WALlace-st., corner Forty-seventh-st., for $1,800; ¼ cash. WM. H. CONDON, Room 2, 47 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD, FULL 2-STORY COTtages, 7 rooms, gas, hard and soft water, mantels, etc. Very near horse and steam cars, South Side near Oakland (Fortieth-st.) $3,300, $500 a year. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WILL GIVE A BARGAIN FOR ALL OR half cash; first-class 2-story house, 8 rooms and alcove, in that beautiful grove on Forty-first-st., between Cottage Grove and Vincennes-avs., near street and steam cars. Address or call on owner, J. L. McKEEVER, 133 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., FLOURNOY-st., Idaho-st., and Western-av., south from Madison-st. Bargains; on time to suit parties who wish to build. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY ONE OF THOSE BEAUTIful, substantially built octagon front and rear marble houses, on Michigan, and Prairie-avs. $500 down, long time. S. MEARS, 300 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—THE BEST BARGAIN IN the market. A Drexel-av. Boulevard lot at an immense sacrifice; very near horse and steam cars; must be sold. Parties having cash inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$40 A FOOT UNDER MARKET PRICE, 40x180, to 20-foot alley, Ellis-av., north of Thirty-ninth-st., very near horse and steam cars. Also, houses and lots at Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park, from $3,000 to $50,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16: 40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MICHIGAN WINTER wheat and stock farm for sale, or exchange for city property. A rare bargain. Profits of the farm pay 25 per cent interest on its value. Address B 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FLOUR AND CUSTOM MILL with 11 acres of land, including mill pond, situated 25 miles southeast of Madison, Wis.; size of mill-house, 30x40 ft., three stories in height, containing three run of stone, driven by a 48 inch Dayton wheel, with head of water from 6 to 7 feet on a never failing stream. Also, hog-pens and steamer house, all in good order. Price, $6,000; will take part payment in city property. For particulars apply at 296 Blue Island-av.

LOST.

LOST—MAY 4, THREE DEEDS AND TAX REceipts, with other papers; one deed to R. H. Hasbrouck, and two deeds to M. Hasbrouck. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to M. HASBROUCK, 1061 State-st., or addressing where the same may be found.

LOST—A LIGHT BAY HORSE, BLACK LEGS, A little white on the left shoulder, about 16 hands high; no shoes. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 53 Superior-st. PATRICK LOOBY.

$25 REWARD—LOST ON SATURDAY NIGHT on State-st., between Twelfth and Twenty-first-sts., a roll of bills to the amount of $100. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to T. F. COWLIN, 589 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood.
These lots are laid out 50x153 feet on 80 foot streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot.
The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16. 40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.

FOR SALE—SAVE YOUR RENT—$600 CASH AND monthly payments buys a beautiful, new, 8-room house and 50 feet corner lot close to station and Normal School, Englewood, only 20 minutes' ride, plenty of trains day and night. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ON C., B. & Q. R. R. 40 acres close to Clyde Station, $1,250 per acre; this is in the centre of the district where all the sales have recently been made, and where fine improvements are being inaugurated. For particulars call on STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK 15 houses and cottages of from 5 to 10 rooms in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glencoe, at lower figures than any party can sell for who does not deal exclusively in his own property; you that want houses come direct to me and save the commission; one-fifth down and balance in monthly or yearly payments will buy a home; lots in any of the places named at wholesale prices; lumber furnished those who will build; none need apply who have not a little money. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—DR. HENSHALL'S CHARMING RESidence at Oconomowoc, Wis., known as Sunnybrook, on Lake Fowler, Tudor, Gothic brick house, 40x40 ft., 16 rooms; all modern improvements; brick stable and carriage house; all necessary outbuildings; eight acres. Apply to Dr. J. A. HENSHALL, Oconomowoc, Wis. Refer to Gen. Anson Stager, S. D. Kimbark, Esq., H. H. Shufeldt, Esq., Chicago.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots and acre-property for subdivision on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE LOTS NEAR STATION at Englewood at $350 to $400; title perfect; abstract furnished each customer. These lots are decidedly cheap. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT EVANSTON, A fine corner 75x180 on the ridge, 4 blocks from depot, and in vicinity of H. B. Hurd and J. H. Kedzie's beautiful residences; will sell cheap or trade for lumber at current rates. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE LOTS, HIGH STATE OF CULtivation, good dry land, Chicago 21 miles on Fort Wayne Railroad, at Hobart Station, population 1,000; price including city lot $500, $10 per month, no agency business; office days Monday and Friday 9 to 3. J. EARLE, owner, Room 3, basement 158 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16: 40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE AND GROUNDS, with barn and stable, in complete order, on University-place, Evanston. This place, near depot and lake, is very desirably situated for a residence. Apply to HENRY M. KIDDER, 108 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 20-ACRE BLOCKS NEARLY in the centre of South Chicago, on and near Thirty-first-st. Blocks 7 and 28, Sec. 33, Town 39, Range 14; title direct from the Canal Commissioners and unincumbered. Or would exchange for first-class improved realty in South Chicago, and if necessary will add another block worth $150,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—LOTS, BLOCKS, or acres for sale or exchange, at prices which will certainly give purchaser a large profit this season.
Ravenswood—Several hundred feet at low prices.
Washington Heights—5 or 10 acres on Tracy and Prospect-av. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND FOR A subdivision, only 2 blocks from depot at Washington Heights. A great bargain can be had in this piece. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND adjoining Blue Island. Inquire of E. F. McCLINTOCK, Blue Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY ON THE LINE OF the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in Sections 18, 22, 24, 27, and 28, Town 39, Range 13, in tracts to suit purchasers.
Also in Sections 10, 11, and 15, Town 38, Range 13.
Ogden-av.—Several large lots fronting Ogden-av. and Douglas Park; may be subdivided and sold at large profit.
Chicago-av.—Several fine lots near Lincoln-st.
North-av.—Finely improved business property corner North-av. and Church-st.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, 4½-ACRE blocks, near the depot, and fronting Eighty-seventh-st., $1500 per acre, payable one-fifth cash, and balance at the end of 3 and 5 years, 8 per cent. Will release half-acre lots at any time upon payment of amount due on the part released. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st. (basement office in Kendall Building).

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE PORK HOUSE FOR SALE, IN THE CITY of Louisiana, Pike Co., Missouri, 117 miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, with all the necessary arrangements for the pork business, smoke-house, etc., with three acres of ground attached. This is a rare chance for any party desirous of going into the pork and provision business, as the surrounding country is well stocked with hogs, and a ready market for the sale of the product either in St. Louis or Chicago. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT PRYOR & CO., Provision Brokers, No. 156 East Washington-st.

A RARE CHANCE—A DRUG STORE, ESTABlished seven years, in a thriving town of 1,000 inhabitants, now doing a good business, for sale. Stock about $2,500. Sales, $6,000 per annum. Will sell or rent store building. Inquire of JOHN McKINNEY, Sturgeon Bay, Dorr Co., Wis.

A RARE CHANCE TO INVEST $1,500 IN A MANufacturing business, a monopoly. Large profits. Address B 28, Tribune office.

A RESTAURANT DOING A GOOD CASH BUSIness for sale, the best location in Chicago; reason for selling, the proprietor engaged in other business. Inquire at 34 South Clinton-st.

A RETAIL GROCERY, DOING A BUSINESS LAST year with a gross profit of $10,000. Sold on account of ill health. Terms cash. Address Z 17, Tribune office.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE, A SPLENDID OPportunity for any person wishing to go into the business. Reason for selling, wishing to retire from the business. For particulars call from 9 to 11 a. m., or 2 to 4 p. m., this week, at 229 East VanBuren-st. Do not call on Sunday.

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A WELL ESTablished hardware business that will bear a close investigation. Capital required—$8,000 or $10,000. Address D 25, Tribune office.

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES, ESTABlished 5 years, doing good trade. Best location on South Side for cash trade. Address B 98, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST MARKETS ON THE WEST Side for sale; the profits for 1872 were over $6,000; good reasons for selling; those meaning business may address A B C, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER THAT I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent my store-room, 26x60, two stories high, dwelling adjoining. Splendid cellar under the whole, with good warehouse, barn, and other outbuildings convenient. Have built up within the last fifteen years a large and prompt-paying trade; have the oldest and best business corner in town; surrounded by one of the best farming communities in the State; and to a live man, who means business, will offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, JR., Cambridge, Ill.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, INCLUDING pigeon-hole table. Apply at 103 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—OR LEASE FOR SALE—A 3-STORY and basement house, well located, and adapted for ice-cream parlors and fine restaurant, on Wabash-av. Inquire at FOLEY'S, 87 South Clark-st.

$1,000 BUYS A HALF INTEREST IN A WELL established, cash business, that is paying enough for the support of two families, and can be rapidly increased. Call 129 South Clark-st., Room 38.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—LAMAR, KNICKERBOCKER, TEUTOnia, Garden City, Chicago Fire, and Equitable Insurance claims cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

INSURANCE CLAIMS BOUGHT IN ALL BANKRUPT companies. Come and see me before selling. H. S. DIETRICH, 77 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

LOANS ON COLLATERALS, HOUSES ON LEASED lots, furniture, &c. L. R. CARSWELL, 149 East Madison-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN office; late Jacobs & Co., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

TO LOAN—$200 TO $2000, FOR A FEW MONTHS, TO parties with good security; secured notes bought. J. A. OWEN, Attorney, 185 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of not less than $10,000 on real estate security, for three or five years. DAVID FALES, 44 Portland Block.

TO LOAN—$6,500 FOR SEVEN OR TWELVE months. No commissions. Address M 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—$15,000 FOR 3, 5, AND 7 YEARS, OR longer; best city securities; 9 per cent per annum, but no extra commission paid. Address B 26, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN WITHOUT DELAY ON good city improved property. KIMBALL & FRAKE, Room 9, Foot Block, corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

$10,000 (OR ANY PART THEREOF IN SUMS of not less than $500). Purchase money paper secured on Chicago real estate for sale at a fair discount. Address J 71, Tribune office.

$23,000 FOR LOAN UPON REAL ESTATE. R. W. BRIDGE, 441 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 272 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

FOR SALE—A FEW SINGER AND GROVER & Baker late family sewing machines in complete order, at half cost. 328 Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and rented. Open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 338 West Madison-st.; will remove about May 1, 1873, to 155 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, CONveniently located, for brick, stone or lime, or will sell on easy terms. C. S. BURDICK, 92 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 244 acres, and one of 335 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 2 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $50,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1442, Peoria, Ill.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. Room 3, 347 South Clark-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, notion, and white goods jobbing-house—A first-class traveling salesman acquainted with the business, and having an established trade. Address, stating amount and location of trade, experience, etc., COX, SMITH & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR Ohio to represent us in connection with his present business. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 129 LaSalle-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A ¾ HAND TO RUN TWO GORDON and one Globe press. $12 per week will be paid. Address Republican, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANTED—A GOOD WORKMAN IN FURNITURE store, and also a varnisher; only those that understand the trade need apply. E. GOLDSTEIN, No. 669 South State-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS tinner one that is temperate and can bring a good recommend, an American preferred. P. MARSH, Evanston.

WANTED—PAINTERS AND KALCIMINERS. Will give good wages to good workmen. None others wanted. Call Monday evening or early Tuesday morning at 254½ North Wells-st., Chicago.

WANTED—BY G. HAWLEY & CO., McGREGOR, Iowa, two first-class trimmers at once.

WANTED—STEADY BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OF age to learn trade. Apply, with reference, GOLD LEAF MANUFACTORY, 37 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CUSTOM COAT-MAKers. Inquire at H. A. KOHN & BROS., 10 and 12 Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GORDON PRESS-FEEDERS. Apply early this morning. CUSHING, PARSONS & THOMAS, 150 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CALCIMINERS, AT 27 West Randolph-st. PHILIP W. KEIPER.

WANTED—5 OR 6 GOOD CARRIAGE-PAINTERS, at 261 South Canal-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN FOR THE NORTHwestern, Wisconsin; $2.20 to $2.40 per day; free fare; 25 farm hands; 10 saw-mill men; 250 choppers. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR RAILROADS, SAWmills, and farms. For particulars and transportation apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., or 101 South Canal-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN (COLORED PREferred). Reference required. Apply at the store of HART BROS, 79 and 81 Wabash-av. Monday morning from 8 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY THAT UNDERSTANDS THE care of horses; wages, $15 per month and board. Apply at 96 Judd-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SIX GOOD RESTAURANT WAITERS, at BURCKY & MILAN'S 167 and 169 East Madison-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SEWINGmachine men to travel, settling agents' accounts, &c. Good men, good salary. Address C 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE, HONEST, ACtive collector, to collect rents, and make himself generally useful about a real estate and house-renting office. None other need call. J. M. MARSHALL & CO., No. 97 Clark-st., Rooms 8 and 10.

WANTED—GOOD, ACTIVE MEN READY FOR business, to call on or address JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st. $30 to $40 a week easily cleared.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED ADVANCE Agent. Address A 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A JOBBING BOOT AND SHOE house in Boston, a salesman with an established Western trade. Address Box 2173, Boston Post-Office, Mass.

WANTED—ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT MEN OF good address who are willing to work; business permanent, pleasant, and profitable. Call at 207 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARVER AT GRAND CENtral dining-rooms, southwest corner Washington and Clark-sts.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, for a medium size family; must be competent in every particular. High wages are offered to the right girl. Apply quick at 1487 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COOK FOR A BOARDING-HOUSE. Wages $6 to $7. Apply at 499 South Dearborn (Burnside)-st., near Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—AT 199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A good cook and dining-room girl; one who understands her business.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE COOK; ALSO, AN ironer and dish-washer, at 95 South Halsted-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMIlies, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Germans; cooks, nurse girls, general housework. New Intelligence Office at MRS. DUSKE'S, 85 Milwaukee-av. Parties wishing to obtain such can do so by applying as above.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMIlies and boarding-houses every day at the Scandinavian Employment Room for Ladies, 121 Superior-st. No fees.

Nurses.

WANTED—YOUNG NURSE GIRL AT 1257 INDIana-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS A nurse, American preferred; one who can do housework for a small family. Apply at No. 11 North Curtis-st., in rear.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ALSO a dining-room girl, who thoroughly understands her duties, at 1200 Prairie-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD LADY BALLAD SINGER with good wardrobe. Address A 69, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NO. 1 RIG FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness will be sold cheap for cash. Can be seen at 112 West Madison, or rear of 15 and 17 Harmon-court.

FOY SALE—HORSE, PHAETON, AND HARNESS, $300, or would exchange for a first-class top buggy. Address A 84, Tribune office.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY ARE MANUFACturing fine first-class buggies, business and road wagons, etc., and sell them at lowest possible cash prices. Factory corner Sedgwick and Division-sts.; salesroom 325 State-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS carriages and buggies just received at Nos. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st., near Washington. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW PHAETON, A BARgain. Apply at Centre-av. Stables. ROBERTS & BROS.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF JET BLACK, WELL matched carriage-horses, perfectly gentle and used to city, together with double harness and carriage. Call at stable rear of 288 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY LUMBER WAGON, ONE single lumber wagon, one set double harness. Can be seen at No. 59 Twenty-fourth-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale new and second-hand, open and top buggies, phaetons, single and double-seated business wagons; also, a car load of side spring Concord wagons, well adapted for business purposes, price $70 each. Carriages and buggies of every description to let by the mile, hour, day, week, month, or year, with or without horses.

ROCKAWAY, PHAETONS, SLIDE SEATS, TOP, and open buggies in great variety, at 327 State-st.; low prices. P. L. SMITH.

TWO TOP BUGGIES IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER, Brown's Novelty Works make. Reasonable price. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 325 and 327 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is as staple as flour. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Room 10, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTTON-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE CHAMPION fluting and smoothing iron; the best one made. CHAMPION FLUTING-IRON COMPANY, 41 Third-av.

AGENTS WANTED—EXPERIENCED LIVE CANvassers to take orders. Apply, after 1 p. m., to ASBESTOS FELTING COMPANY, 274 South Water-st.

AGENTS WANTED —OUR THREAD-CUTTERS for Singer, Howe, Weed, Wheeler & Wilson Machines now ready; sample 30 cents; children wind bobbins like spools of cotton in ¼ minute with our spooler; worth its weight in gold; our spoolholder everyone likes; 3 mailed on receipt of $1.75. CHICAGO NOVELTY CO., 179 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 SILVER WATCH GIVEN to agents and guaranteed the biggest paying business anywhere on small capital; double sample 25 cents. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry, for goods of ready and large profits. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 East Madison-st., Room 15, formerly at 170½ South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR HEWITT'S FLUTING, polishing, and band iron, three irons in one; flutes with gloss any length; the champion of all. Room 15, 179 East Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, mirrors, carpets, etc., in any quantity. 7 Eighteenth-st.

F. KUESSNER, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER in furniture, mattresses, etc., 149 East Eighteenth-st., near State. Fine upholstering made new and repaired. Hair mattresses made to order. Furniture varnished on short notice.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO DISpose of will find it to their interest to address HODGES & CO., 612 West Lake-st.
P. S.—We will have a nice lot of goods to be sold at private sale this week for a gentleman leaving the city, and in no hurry to dispose of them. Call at our warerooms, 612 West Lake-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS OR merchandise of any kind for sale will find a cash purchaser by addressing W 52, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 100 FEET OF GLASS PARTItion; also, some matched flooring. Apply to RATHBONE, SARD & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK, ALL SIZES AND lengths, 3-inch joists and all kinds of finishing lumber, at W. S. BABCOCK'S lumber-yard, 407 Lumber-st., near south end Canal-st.

PORTLAND CEMENT IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT at 147 LaSalle-st.

1,000,000 OF BRICK, ALSO STONE AND lime, wanted in exchange for brick house and lot on South Side, excellent location. C. S. BURDICK, 92 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A CHICKERING PIANO, STOOL, and cover; also a vase low for cash. Pianos stored. PROSSER, 274 State. Established 1850.

IN BUYING A PARLOR ORGAN, GO DIRECT TO the factory and get the best and cheapest. Prices, $50 to $300. Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 274 STATE-ST., near VanBuren. Pianos to rent and for sale. Renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BUSIness man, who has been teller in a bank for 10 years; should like a situation as cashier or confidential clerk in a wholesale house; speaks English and German; best of city references. Address C 91 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH 6 years' experience, as a clerk or book-keeper in a clothing or gents' furnishing store. Address S D, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATEly landed, has grocery or liquor store; has had eight years' experience at both; has good reference; a permanent situation more an object than salary. Address M 44, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER BY A COMpetent man; best of references given. Address M. W. BALDWIN, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN JUST from New York, active, honest, and intelligent, desires work in any capacity, from night watchman to general manager. Wages not so much an object to commence with as an opportunity of advancement. Strictly temperate, and best of references. Address A N, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NURSE WHO CAN furnish the best of references. Apply at 320 Calumet-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO GO in one family, and a number of other girls for private families and boarding-houses, at the Scandinavian Employment Room, 121 Superior-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SCANDINAVIAN women to clean houses. Apply at 78 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY HOUSE, 1099 WABASH-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., 10 rooms, modern conveniences. Inquire of SOLON McELROY, No. 22 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—NO. 796 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., LARGE 3-story house, $25 per month.
No. 191 Ellis-av., 3-story and basement brown stone front, furnace, bath-room, and all modern improvements, $1,000 per year, very near horse and steam cars.
2 houses at Hyde Park, near steam-cars, $25 per month. Inquire ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—HOUSE 384 MICHIGAN-av., 14 rooms, fully furnished, or to rent unfurnished. Can be seen by applying to W. J. BARNEY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS HOUSE No. 75 South Sangamon-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE NO. 343 WABASH-AV., 12 rooms, all on two floor; hot and cold water, gas-fixtures, window-shades, and cornices go with house; brick barn; rent reasonable to good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire of O. B. POPE, 20 Chamber Commerce.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE 63 CENTRE-av.; possession given immediately; also three good office rooms 328 West Madison-st. Apply to Dr. N. S. BARNES, 328 West Madison-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—3-STORY, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELlar marble-front house, all modern improvements, including furnace, No. 320 West Washington-st. Apply at No. 367 West Randolph-st. for terms.

TO RENT—761 MICHIGAN-AV., A HANDSOME, large parlor and bedroom, furnished or not; references exchanged.

TO RENT—A LARGE, PLEASANT HOUSE, WELL located, South Side; accessible to street cars; furnished or unfurnished; owners will board if desired. Address B, carrier 43.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE AND MICHIGAN-AVS., ELEgant octagon marble houses.
Wentworth-av., stores, houses, and rooms, cheap. S. MEARS, 600 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSES ON Jackson and Adams-sts., east of California-av. Lake water. Inquire at 1491 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HOUSE NO. 835 VAN BUREN-st. Nearly new, modern improvements, 9 rooms, paved street, good location. Inquire at 342 Tyler-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, CLOSET, PANTRY, AND water. Inquire on the premises, 351 Centre-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., two-story and basement, brick; all the modern improvements. Call to-day.

TO RENT—NO. 996 FULTON-ST. IS A FIRST-CLASS two-story house; will sell on liberal terms, or exchange for North Side vacant lots. Apply to-day, from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE HOUSE AND LOT AT Glencoe, near the lake shore, 18 miles from Chicago, 4 minutes' walk from depot; situation high and healthful; schools, church; neighborhood and surroundings delightful; cars to Chicago by the year low; will sell cheap. Inquire of F. W. NEWHALL, corner Lake and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES IN NORTH EVANston, and one in Glencoe; or will sell for monthly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, Evanston.

TO RENT—MY DESIRABLE HOUSE AT RIVERside, having ten rooms and modern improvements, complete, with barn; elegant lawn and large garden. Apply at the Avenue House, corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. DR. J. H. HOLLISTER.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, single or en suite, in the new Parker Block, northeast corner of Halsted and Madison-sts. Entrance, 63 South Halsted. Office, Room 63.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, GAS, WATER, AND WATER-closets, suitable for housekeeping, No. 229 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE OR single; also two large unfurnished parlors, with all modern improvements, in marble front house No. 11 Eldridge court.

TO RENT—1 NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR 1 OR 2 persons, No. 192 South Halsted-st., near Jackson.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS AT 723 MADISON-ST., corner Robey.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, WITH FURNITURE FOR sale, at 71 Fourteenth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

TO RENT—TO A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, 5 rooms, at 223 North Wells-st.; references required.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen only, in Williams' Block, 85 Dearborn-st.; the best of references given and required; none but those desiring first-class accommodations need call.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at No. 38.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF A 2-STORY HOUSE, corner of Thirty-second-st. and Indiana-av., to a small family.

TO RENT—CHEAP—4 NICE ROOMS, WITH CLOSets and water, suitable for housekeeping, at 23 Gold-st. Apply to P. McHUGH, Room 32, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE FAMILY, 4 NICE rooms, bath-room, water-closet, etc. Rent $30 per month, in advance. No children. Apply at Oliver's Lunch-Room, 186 East Madison-st., or at the house No. 78 Paulina-st., near Madison.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORE AND ROOMS IN A GOOD BUSIness location for a harness-maker, clothing, or tin-shop. Inquire 578 Elston-av., near Clybourn-place.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH ROOMS, AT 423 ELSTON-av.

TO RENT—$30—A FINE OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR, Room 2, 135 Washington-st.; also desk room.

TO RENT—A ROOM 28x40 ON SECOND FLOOR, corner of Lake and Peoria-sts.; well suited for society purposes or light manufacturing; well lighted; water, gas, etc. W. H. PHARE, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT UNDER GOVERNMENT goods depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., 40x180 ft., with use of elevator; entrance front and rear. Apply upstairs.

TO RENT—STORES—ELEGANT STORE 189 WEST Madison-st., near Halsted, 25x85. Store 73 South Halsted-st., 20x53. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 153 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, WELL-LIGHTED IN front and on the side by alley; suitable for a jobbing business. Apply on premises to HERRING & CO., 48 State-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME STORE IN BRICK building in Rockford, Ill.; centre of business, 22x80; dry-goods, clothing, or boot and shoe business preferred; $600 per year. Address ANTON SCHICKER, Rockford, Ill.

TO RENT—STORE 11 AND 13 MARKET-ST., 45 BY 85. Also large lofts, on corner Lake and Market-sts., all in Garrett Building. Apply to O. LUNT, Room 8, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—BARN IN REAR OF HOUSE 133 WEST Adams-st. Apply at 75 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT store, with dwelling above, No. 1254 State-st., to be leased for one or more years, cheap to a good tenant; store is 25x80 feet, brick, new, and in splendid location; ready June 1. Inquire corner Twenty-eighth and State-sts., drug store.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND DESK ROOM, CHEAP, in fine building, No. 210 LaSalle-st., corner Adams. E. E. RYAN & CO.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE DESK ROOM IN basement of Major Block; use of vault. D. R. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—GOOD, LIGHT ROOMS, WITH STEAM power. Inquire on premises, corner of VanBuren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—A LIGHT, DRY BASEMENT WITH gas and water, fronting on street and river. Apply to WHEATON & HENDERSON, 280 South Water-st.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, with power and elevator, 145 Clark-st., near Madison. Apply at SCHWEIZER'S Coffee House.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, FRAME house and lot No. 271 Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st., adjoining office of American Express Co. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 25 SOUTH HALSTED-st., 2-story and basement. Inquire of P. A. QUINLAN, Room 3 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st., or of the owner, 815 West Lake-st. M. QUINLAN.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR SINGLE GENtleman, furnished or unfurnished, in private family, between Eldridge-court and Fourteenth-st., east of State. Address V 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLOOR OF FIVE OR SIX rooms suitable for housekeeping, on one of the South Side avenues; prompt pay; references exchanged. B 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN—SOUTH SIDE, BEtween Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts. Must be 3 stories, with 3 stables at least, proportionate carriage room, and conveniently fitted up. Address, for 2 days, BOX 55, Tremont House.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 ft. on the river by 230 ft. to C. & A. R. R. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, office of Isham & Lincoln, Portland Block.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 150 FEET ON RIVER, just north of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Boyle as a coal-yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ELLEN BOYD, by her sister, Nancy Boyd, No. 22 West Polk-st.

THE INDIANS.

Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Savages at Fort Laramie.

Critical Condition of Indian Affairs in the Northwest.

Lone Wolf Again—Three More Murders by the Redskins.

Another Invasion of the Loup Country Threatened.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
OMAHA, Neb., May 1, 1873.

How it blows! how it rains! Patter, patter, dribble, dribble, all the day long, leaving us to flatten our noses against the cold window-panes, and sigh out our disappointment as we gaze at the muddy streets, and see the sleet leap and whirl in mad, fantastic dance before the fitful blasts.

Just before leaving Cheyenne, a day or two ago, your correspondent had an interview with J. W. Daniels, Agent of Red Cloud's bands of Sioux Indians. Mr. Daniels says they are now issuing at the Red Cloud Agency rations to

TWELVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED INDIANS.

Red Cloud's bands proper number 9,500, and the remaining 3,000 are strangers from the West and Northwest. Of these 3,000 strange Indians, nearly one-half are warriors of 12 years and upwards. These Northern Indians talk war, and are very restless. A good many boast that they were in the fights with Baker's and Stanley's troops, last summer, along the line of the projected Northern Pacific Railroad, and that they are anxious to go to war again. The old men talk peace, and are doing all they can to keep the young men quiet; but the women and rising warriors are anxious for war, and say they will fight the whites when an opportunity offers itself.

Mr. Daniels thinks Indian affairs this spring are

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION,

but believes, if the peace can be preserved for a year or two longer, the Indians will grow lazy and satisfied, preferring rather to stay at home and eat Government rations in peace than risk the perils of war and the precarious subsistence furnished by the chase. The enormous number of Indians at his Agency gives him some uneasiness, but he hopes to manage them all, and keep them quiet, except a few young bloods who go to war every spring, and whom neither the Agent nor the Chiefs of the tribe can control.

LONE WOLF,

the Sioux Chief who left his reservation with 60 warriors, a week or two ago, and who was last reported in this correspondence as being at Sidney, Neb., on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, has gone back into the hills, and is traveling northwest toward his reservation. Agent Daniels was to have a talk with the Wolf, at Sidney, on Wednesday, the 30th of April, for the purpose of persuading him to go back to his reserve; but the Wolf did not wait for him. I am informed that Lone Wolf had a pass from Mr. Daniels, allowing him to go off the reservation and hunt; but, if this be true, Mr. Daniels no doubt reconsidered the matter, and wished the Wolf to return. Some of Mr. Spotted Tail's restless people, a year ago, were given a pass to go to the Republican and hunt, and this no doubt misled and induced Mr. Daniels to give Lone Wolf one, if indeed that Indian had such a document, which I very much doubt. Passes should not now, under any circumstances, be given savages to leave their reservations. The Indians are in bad temper, the frontiersmen excited by the events occurring in the Modoc country, and a single unfortunate event might lead to war. For example,

TWO SIOUX WARRIORS,

belonging to Lone Wolf's band, went to a sheep-ranch, and the owner, becoming alarmed, and thinking they were there for no good purpose, allowed them to enter his cabin, and then coolly told them they were his prisoners. Neither party could speak a word. The other could understand, and both seemed surprised and suspicious. One of the warriors rose to go, when a boy who was with the old ranchman followed him out, and, just as the Indian was about to mount his pony, the youth drew a revolver, and, placing it at Mr. Lo's ear, walked him into the cabin again. At last, after the stock-tender had gathered up all the old ranchman's sheep and corralled them, he took the Indians down to the corral, and explained as well as he could the cause of their detention. The Indians really had no intention of stealing the old fellow's stock, and were highly indignant at their arrest and detention. Now, suppose the young man, who was a mere boy, and possessed of little judgment, had shot one of the Indians, or that the suspicious ranchman had done so, then, as a matter of course, the band to which these Indians belonged, and which was camped only a few miles off, would have killed the ranchman and driven away his stock, in retaliation. The next step would have been to send out the troops after Lone Wolf, and, if they had come up with him, a battle would have been fought, and a dozen or two people killed. This is the way nearly all our Indian troubles begin. I say it with regret; but, in nine cases out of ten, either folly or criminal aggressions by white men cause Indians to commit the acts they do.

The President, through Gen. Sherman, has repeatedly issued orders to the effect that Indians who remained on their reservations should be amply protected, but that they should not leave the reservation, except at their peril, and, if found away from it, would be

TREATED AS HOSTILE INDIANS,

and be liable to attack and destruction at any time. These instructions have been sent by Gen. Sherman to all Department Commanders, and they have in turn communicated them to all army officers. Now, if the Indian Office has not informed its Agents of the nature of these orders, it seems very strange; and if it has so informed them, then the Agents should not venture to give Indian bands authority to quit the reserve. If I were an army officer, I am sure I should not hesitate to attack any Indians found prowling in the vicinity of my post, and would show Gen. Sherman's orders as my authority for doing so.

LIEUT. FOWLER,

who is just down from Fort Laramie, reports the Indians in the upper country as very insolent and

INCLINED TO GIVE TROUBLE.

They are constantly talking war, especially the young men, and say they think they could easily clean out the posts on the Upper Platte.

A few days ago, an employe—the Chief Clerk, I believe—at the Red Cloud Agency wished to bring out his family, but the Indians would not let him do so. When questioned as to the cause of their singular refusal, they said they were afraid the Agency would be broken up, and so had determined to keep the white women and children as hostages for the return of the Agent and his Clerk, and the continuance of the Agency.

SHOT BY SIOUX.

News has just reached here of the shooting of Arthur Carper, by Sioux Indians, between Fort Laramie and White Clay Agency. Mr. Carper was the mail-carrier, and, at the time he met his death, was taking the mail in a light wagon from the Agency to Laramie. When about 9 miles from the Arapahoe village, which is near the North Platte, he was suddenly attacked by a war-party of Sioux, and eleven shots fired at him, several of which took effect. The horses, frightened by the firing, ran on at full speed for 9 miles, and brought the wounded man into the village, where he was kindly cared for. Mr. Carper has six wounds in his neck, arms, and legs. He is now in hospital at Fort Laramie, in a critical condition.

THE KILLING OF R. D. ROGERS.

Mr. Casper is the third person lately killed on this route. On the last day of March, Mr. R. D. Rogers was taking the mail to Laramie, and, when he reached Dead-Man's Fork, eighteen miles from White River Agency, he was attacked by Indians and shot dead.

It is said the cause of these murders is

MOST PECULIAR.

Some time ago, the Indians were notified that, if they did not remain on their reservations during the spring and summer, they would not be allowed to have rations in winter. As these instructions came from Washington, it is said the Indians are now afraid, since some of their young men have gone to war, that the Great Father will stop their rations. They don't want any mail brought into their country, or any messages sent out. The great "Medicine Wire," from Fort Laramie to Washington, they conceive to be hollow, and are daily in dread lest the Great Father should blow a message through it cutting off their rations. If this view of the case be correct, we may look for the telegraph to be pulled down shortly between Fort Russell and Laramie.

ANOTHER MAN KILLED.

The *Herald* to-day has a private letter giving an account of the killing of John De Kalb. He was shot by Indians when within three miles of the White River Agency. The Indians came up professing friendship, and rode with him some distance, when, as De Kalb was not looking, he was fired upon and received a mortal wound, but did not die until the next day.

TWO WAR-PARTIES OUT.

Another report is, that the Sioux have sent out two war-parties down the Platte. One of these parties attacked a ranch on the North Platte, but were whipped and driven off. They then reinforced their party, and returned to wreak vengeance on the brave ranchmen. One gentleman declares that, since the snow melted, to his certain knowledge, the Sioux Indians have stolen on the Laramie and Platte Rivers and Horse Creek not less than 150 head of horses and mules.

AND STILL THEY COME.

Capt. Munsen informs me that the Indians are again on the Loup. A farmer who was riding on a wagon suddenly saw two Indians approaching. They halted him, quietly cut the traces, and took away the horses, but did not molest the farmer. The settlers are flying from the Loup Valley, no less than seven families having moved out within a week.

A CORRECTION.

Some time ago, it was stated in this correspondence that Friend Janney was the Superintendent of the Northern Indian Agency. Since then I have learned that Mr. James has been relieved, and Mr. Barclay White is now the Superintendent. The Agencies within this Superintendency are Great Nemaha, Omaha, Winnebago, Pawnee, Otoe, and Santee. The Agents are: Great Nemaha—Iowa, Sac, and Fox Indians, Friend Thomas Lightfoot; Omaha—Omaha Indians, Friend Edward Painter; Winnebago—Winnebago Indians, Friend Howard White; Pawnee—Pawnee Indians, Friend William Burgess; Otoe—Otoe Indians, Friend Albert Green; Santee—Santee Sioux Indians, Friend Joseph Webster.

THE PRESIDENT.

Since beginning this letter, the President of the United States has passed through Omaha. He arrived at 11 o'clock last night, and few people saw him. A dozen or fifteen of the most curious went up with Gen. Ord to Columbus, and met the Presidential train. These were all who got to see him, out of some 20,000 folks that had an ambition to look upon the ruler of 40,000,000 of people, good, bad, and indifferent.

AARON ABOUT.

Latest from the Modoc Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—There have been no new demonstrations against the Modocs, or the Modocs against the troops. Lieut. Egan will probably leave for San Francisco in a few days. Batteries A and K will work the mortars in future. Davis Hardie, on the field, and also Schofield's artist, have been sent to take views of the lava-bed.

A meeting of officers, held at headquarters, passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the officers killed in the last fight.

Lieut. Sherwood's body will arrive here on Monday, and be taken hence to Buffalo.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Herald's* lava-bed special of the 1st says nothing will be done at present. The troops are awaiting the arrival of the Fourth Infantry, 500 strong, from Little Rock, who are expected about the 17th inst.

The correspondent attributes the great loss of life in the fight of the 26th to the desertion of Company I, of the Twelfth Infantry, and some few of the artillery, who, when ordered by Capt. Thomas to fall back and hold a bluff in the rear of the troops to cover the retreat, continued to fall back until they reached the camp. The Modocs, meantime, secured the position they were to hold.

It is said that only twenty-three Modocs were engaged, and that only two were killed and two badly wounded.

RELIGIOUS.

Consecration of the Rev. M. A. Corrigan as Bishop of New Jersey.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Rev. M. A. Corrigan, the Pope's choice as successor to Bishop Burley, of New Jersey, now Archbishop of Baltimore, was consecrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J., to-day, with extraordinary solemnity and grandeur. This being the first consecration of Bishop ever witnessed in New Jersey, it drew an immense gathering of spectators. Bishop Corrigan is the youngest Catholic prelate in the United States. He was born in Newark in 1839.

Services at the Cathedral began at 10:30 o'clock. Mozart's Twelfth Mass was performed. Consecration service was read by Archbishop McClosky, of New York, assisted by the Right Rev. Bishops Laughlin, of Brooklyn, and McClosky, of Louisville. A sermon was preached by Bishop McQuade, of Rochester. The Rev. G. H. Doane acted as Assistant Priest, and the Rev. P. Byrne and the Rev. F. Prior, O. S. B., Deacon of Honor; the Rev. J. Daconcelles, Deacon of Mass; the Rev. P. Hennessey, Sub-Deacon, and the Revs. J. F. Kearney and A. M. Steels, Masters of Ceremonies. The apostolic mandate was read by the Rev. James H. Corrigan, the Bishop's brother and Bishop-elect. He was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Salt, Messmer, and Schneider. The arrangements were under the general charge of Father Killeen, assisted by a committee from the following organizations: Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Young Men's Catholic Association, and Young Men's Sodality. The solo parts of the mass were sustained by Madame Medina, of New York, soprano; Madame Barili, of South Orange, alto; Christian Fritsche, tenor, and John Plunkett, of South Orange, and Mr. T. E. Haskins, of Philadelphia, bassos. Mr. Schmidt, organist of the Cathedral, was director of music, and Prof. Fletcher, of Seton Hall College, organist. There were present in the choir eighteen soprano, nine alto, eleven tenor, and ten bass singers.

The following distinguished prelates were present: The Archbishop of Baltimore, the Bishops of Philadelphia, Hartford, Burlington, Providence, Boston, Buffalo, Ogdensburgh, Wilmington, Scranton, Harrisburg, Springfield, and about 400 priests.

By an order of the Chief of Police, Washington street, from Central avenue to New street, was closed during the ceremonies.

DUBUQUE.

Mistaken for a Burglar and Shot Dead—Fatal Fall—Wharfage Charges—Steamboatmen's Strike.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 4.—At an early hour this morning the quiet denizens of New Albion, Iowa, the smallest newly-settled village on the line of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, were roused by the fearful cries of murder, which investigation proved to have emanated from Michael Duffey, a section boss on the railroad. It appears that, while intoxicated, Duffey, in endeavoring to force an entrance into the saloon of Anton Meyer, a German, who had long before retired to rest, smashed in a window sash. Meyer was aroused by the crash, sprang out of bed, seized a loaded revolver lying close at hand, and rushed out of doors in search of the midnight marauder, who he descried in the moonlight about entering through the broken window. He immediately fired, the ball hitting Duffey in the stomach. Duffey then turned to run, screaming murder, when Meyer again fired, the ball striking Duffey in the back. A third shot was then discharged, taking effect in Duffey's head, causing almost instant death. Meyer was arrested and held for preliminary examination, which will be held to-morrow.

On Saturday evening, a two-year child of S. O. Carey was instantly killed by falling from a third-story window into the basement below.

A drunken man from one of the passing steamers, who went to sleep in a saloon patronized chiefly by colored roustabouts, awakened to find he had been robbed of $135.

The steamboat men are agitated over the matter of the collection of wharfage at Dubuque, which they say is an imposition, and detrimental to the steamboat interests. That, as other river cities have abolished it, Dubuque should.

The colored crew of the steamer Belle La Crosse struck Saturday on the steamer's reaching this port for higher wages. Some twelve or more demanded an increase of $10 per month. They were receiving $35, and wanted $45. Their demands were not acceded to, and the steamer proceeded up stream without them. The negroes are taking legal steps to tie the steamer up when she reaches here on her down trip, until they get their back-pay.

Railroad Matters.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 4.—The Legislative Committee yesterday examined the books of the Central Railroad, from 1858 to the present time, to ascertain whether there is any evidence of fraud or peculation on the part of the Trustees. Merritt, Superintendent, testified that it was his belief that Gov. Smith had never received a dollar that did not rightfully belong to him. Counsel for the State announced that to-morrow he would take up the charge of improper influence in obtaining legislation. The evidence so far appears to be conclusive that there has been no fraud or peculation of any kind, and that the Trustees will come out of the investigation with clean hands.

COLUMBUS, O., May 4.—The election in this city yesterday, to decide whether Columbus should vote $300,000 toward building the west line of the Columbus & Toledo Railroad, was decided in the affirmative. A small vote was polled. The question was carried by 123 majority.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Resolutions Adopted at Meetings in Various Parts of Illinois.

MANHATTAN.

The following resolutions were passed by the Manhattan Farmers' Club, of Manhattan, Will County, Ill., at a meeting on the 30th of April, 1873:

Resolved, That we most heartily indorse the resolutions passed by the State Convention of farmers at Springfield, April 2, 1873.

Resolved, That all members of Congress who voted for or received the benefit of the bill for increase of pay, are utterly unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That we will not give any man our support for Congress who will not pledge himself to the repeal of that law.

WHEREAS, The duties on iron add greatly to the expense of our agricultural implements, and the duties on many other articles that all farmers have to buy add needlessly to our expenses:

Resolved, That all duties on imports are too high.

WHEREAS, Many of the railroad companies are interested in the manufacture of iron, and will work against us on the tariff question, as they are robbing us in freights, and we must help ourselves out of our difficulties:

Resolved, That we will help ourselves.

WHEREAS, The Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, and John Deere & Co., of Moline, have refused to sell implements of their manufacture to us, except through agents, and thereby make us pay a heavy percentage to those agents for selling; therefore,

Resolved, That we buy no implements of their manufacture, of any agent whatever.

Resolved, That our Secretary be requested to write other clubs in this county, and inform them on the subject, and request them to notify us of any manufacturers who may have refused to sell to them direct.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Joliet and Chicago papers, with a request to the editors to publish them.

JOHN C. BAKER, Secretary pro tem.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A Farmers' Convention for the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois was held at Fairburg, April 24; William H. Grennell, of Kankakee, was elected delegate to the Transportation Convention at New York; the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that our delegate to the New York Convention to be held May 6, do all in his power to secure cheap freights between producer and consumer, by siding in securing government regulation on freight and fare between the several States.

[The following resolution was lost by a tie-vote: *Resolved*, That, to accomplish this, the General Government be requested to apply the principle of free trade to all the material that enters into railroad and shipbuilding, both lake and ocean.]

Resolved, That we, delegates of the Farmers' Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, discard our old political parties and join hand in hand as a people's party in the interest of the people.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Farmers' county organizations comprised in the Twentieth Judicial District to meet at their county seat on the 16th of May in Delegate Convention to elect one delegate for each 5,000 (or fraction) of population, to meet at Gilman on May 20, to nominate or sanction a candidate for Circuit Judge for said Judicial District.

KANE COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Kane County (Ill.) Farmers' Association, held at Geneva, April 26, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The best interests of our great agricultural State have been sadly neglected by our legislators, from a large number spending a great portion of their time at home, and riding free upon our railroads, and thus favoring corporate monopolies at the expense of the people; and

WHEREAS, The railroad companies openly defy the law, and disregard the interests of the tillers of the soil, in their unjust discrimination on freights, charging us all our produce is worth, in many cases, to ship it over their roads; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the citizens of Kane County in convention assembled, having at heart the productive interests of our country, look upon the granting of free passes to the members of our Legislature, in order to obtain official favors, as a system of bribery which is no better than highway robbery, and should be denounced as such by all honest and law abiding citizens.

Resolved, That the farmers and others interested in the anti-monopoly movement of the several towns of Kendall and DuPage counties be invited to send delegates to meet with us at Aurora on Saturday, the 24th of May, 1873, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of presenting to the people of this judicial circuit the name of a proper person as a candidate for the position of Circuit Judge. And that in such convention the County of Kendall shall be entitled to 11 votes, DuPage to 14 votes, and Kane 31 votes.

M'HENRY COUNTY.

The McHenry County (Ill.) Farmers' Association, a few days ago, adopted resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That in the selection of candidates for Judges, we want no pledged men, nor mere partisans, but men with clean hands and progressive instincts; men who symathize with the laboring masses; men who are not owned and who cannot be bought, by railroad or other monopolies.

Resolved, That the doctrine of vested rights and all special privileges, as held by the railway corporations and other incorporated companies, are inconsistent and repugnant to Republican institutions, and consequently antagonistic to the theory upon which the American Government was founded.

Resolved, That in order to carry out and fully develop the principles upon which the Farmers' Clubs and Granges are organized, we recommend the construction of competing lines of railways and other sources of transportation for the produce of our farms.

PIKE COUNTY.

The Pike County (Ill.) Farmers' Association, at Pittsfield, April 25, adopted the following:

Resolved, That the farmers and workingmen class of Pike County insist that our Legislature shall pass stringent laws to prohibit railroad companies from issuing more bonds than to defray the expenses of building and equipping their respective roads.

Resolved, That this meeting adopt resolutions 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, as passed by the State Convention at Springfield, on the 3d of April.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the farmers of McLean County, and recommend our State Legislature to protect the farmers of this State by defending any suit that may be brought against them by railway companies for refusing to pay any but legal fare.

PINEVILLE.

The Farmers' Club of Pineville, Pike County, Ill., at a recent meeting, adopted the following:

Resolved, That we deem it unjust that railroads be classified and allowed to charge according to the gross earnings. This, by reflection, will be found a snare, concocted by railroad monopolies.

Resolved, That we condemn the present system of tariff. We do not ask free trade, but a great reduction of tariff upon those articles required in the construction of railroads and of shipping.

Resolved, That we are in favor of putting down monopolies; that the time has come when we will no longer put up with their impositions.

Resolved, That we resent the act of any manufacturing company who will refuse to sell implements to our club or any other Farmers' Club upon the terms they sell to their agents.

Resolved, That we, with all farmers, make every effort, by uniting in purpose, to put down monopolies—to break up the powers centralized in them.

Resolved, That we throw away party distinction, and select for our officers men of understanding and integrity; men who will not sacrifice honor for money by taking bribes; men who will not legislate for themselves, but for the whole people.

L'ERABLE.

The Farmers' Club of L'Erable, Iroquois County, Ill., have adopted the following:

Resolved, That we will no longer be controlled by moneyed monopolies or ruled by rings.

Resolved, That we believe it our duty to select and vote for men in the future whose interests are our interests; whose cause is our cause; and whose greatest and noblest purpose is to protect those who have suffered, and are still suffering, from unjust and ruinous legislation.

Resolved, That we will give our preference to such papers as are identified with our interests in the contest with monopolies.

Resolved, That we will heartily co-operate with other clubs in the county and State in protecting our rights.

Resolved, That we do not wish other branches of industry to be taxed for the benefit of our interests; neither do we consent to be taxed to protect other branches of industry; but we do ask for equal and exact justice, and we propose not to cease to use all honorable means until our purposes are accomplished.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Representatives of the Stone-Cutters, Amalgamated Carpenters, United Order of American Carpenters, Bricklayers, Painters, Workingmen's Union, and Typographical Union No. 6, held a meeting last night, and appointed a committee to obtain the opinion of counsel as to the legality of the Eight-Hour law in connection with ten hours' labor expected from workmen on the Fourth Avenue Railroad extension.

The Co-Operative Tailors' Association organized last evening at a meeting representing a large number shops.

An Independent Church.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—The Rev. Henry D. Moore preached his final sermon at the Vine Street Congregational Church to-day. He stated that he would sever his pastoral relation without the formality of a resignation. He said objections had been urged against him by members of his church because he was a Free Mason, and remarked that this was the only time he had used that word in the pulpit. He will remain in the city, and organize a church to be called the Tabernacle Congregation.

HANGING A WOMAN.

The Execution of Susan Eberhart, at Preston, Ga.

Preston, Webster Co. (May 2) Dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

To-day was the saddest ever witnessed in Georgia. Susan Eberhart, aged 19, was hanged. She was convicted on the 29th of May last as the accomplice of Enoch F. Spann in the murder of his wife on the 4th of May, 1872.

At her request, a statement of what she did in connection with the murder was written yesterday, and will be published. In it she says she did nothing except being present and handing Spann a handkerchief when he called for it to fill his wife's mouth. She states that she arose from a bed and accompanied him, being held by the hand, at his command and compulsion and through fear, and that she begged and entreated him not to kill his wife. He said he would if he were hanged five minutes after, and he forced her to do what she did.

He also forced her to go off with him. She begged him with tears to leave her, but he said: "If you don't go, I will pick you up and tote you off." And all the journey she begged him to let her go back home. She says she made no such confessions as her captors swear to; and she believes that if only the actual truth had been given in the testimony, whatever might have been her punishment, she would not be hanged. But, considering her condition, she thought it was best for her to die now. She was perfectly willing; she did not fear death.

She believed that she would be better off, and that it would be better for her kindred. When she was first brought to jail, she determined to seek earnestly God's forgiveness and salvation. Some six months ago she found peace; now regarded death as a deliverance to be desired rather than dreaded.

This morning the pastor of the Baptist Church visited the jail, at 8 o'clock, and prayed with and conversed with her. He found her composed, cheerful, confident, and perfectly willing to die.

At 11 the guard met at the jail and formed a hollow square, inside which the Sheriff and prisoner rode in a buggy. The ministers walked, and thus they marched to the gallows, located a quarter of a mile distant, in a grove of tall pines. She told the Sheriff as they went that she was not the least shocked, and was no doubt less troubled than any other present.

She had on a white, small-figured, cambric-finished dress, neatly arranged and trimmed at the expense of the Sheriff. Her hair was plainly combed in two long braids, one on each side, the ends tied together at the back. She wore a calico sun-bonnet.

At the gallows the Sheriff assisted her to alight, and she took a seat on the steps. The minister read the 88th and 130th Psalms, and spoke a few words of encouragement. He said he had great confidence in the genuineness of her professions of conversion and faith. Then followed an earnest prayer, after which she took leave of her friends. She spoke composedly, and said in a firm voice that she had freely forgiven all and loved them, and was ready to die.

Then the Sheriff said "Susan, are you ready?"

She said "yes, I'm ready," and walked firmly up the steps, taking a stand on the platform. The Sheriff placed the black-cap on her head and adjusted the rope. She said, "Mr. Mathews, that's too tight; I don't wish to be choked to death."

The Sheriff slackened the rope a little and asked, "Is that about right?"

She said "Yes."

The Sheriff said, "Susan, place your hands behind you."

She did so, and he tied them. Then he said again, "Are you ready?"

She replied, "Yes—ready—willing." Then the platform dropped, at precisely half-past 11. She fell five feet, and struggled but slightly. She was pronounced dead in eleven minutes, cut down in nineteen minutes, placed in a coffin and carried for the night to her father's house, to be buried from the church at Preston to-morrow. She was hanged on the same gallows and with the same rope that Spann was three weeks ago. About seven hundred persons were present, half negroes. There were a dozen white women.

Her neck was not broken. The doctors, with an electric battery, tried to resuscitate her, but failed to produce a single symptom of life. None of her kindred were present. She was the second woman ever hanged in Georgia.

IN MEMORIAM.

Funeral Obsequies of the Late Hon. James Brooks.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Hon. James Brooks took place this afternoon at Grace Church, the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., assisted by Rev. Robert Holden, officiating. The body, since its arrival from Washington, had lain in state in the right aisle of the church, and during the day was viewed by crowds of citizens. The casket containing the remains was of massive rosewood, ornamented with silver. The floral decorations were beautiful. The church was crowded. Among those present were representatives from all the prominent journals. The attaches of the *Express* attended in a body. Several members of Congress were present, as also delegations from the Tammany Society, Arcadian Club, and other organizations. By express desire of the family of the deceased, all attempts at display were omitted. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Richard Schell, Cornelius Dubois, Royal Phelps, Horace F. Clark, Francis Skiddy, John D. Jones, George Opdyke, and William Tracey.

At 2 p. m. the remains were taken to the high altar, where the solemn and impressive service of the Episcopal Church appropriate to the occasion was performed. No funeral oration was pronounced.

At the conclusion of the service the casket containing the body was carried down the main aisle and placed in the hearse. The funeral procession then formed, and passed along Broadway to Hamilton Ferry. The streets in the neighborhood of the church were lined with spectators. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery, in the family vault.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 4.—In the House, last evening, the following bills were passed: Senate bill to authorize the increase of capital stock of railway companies; Senate bill to provide for the incorporation of Boards of Education of religious denominations.

In the Senate, the following bills were passed: House bill to enable a party who has resided in Ohio less than one year to sue for alimony; House bill for payment of costs received by Township Trustees for support of paupers.

The Committee of Conference on the matters of difference between the House and Senate reported several amendments, among them one to strike out $130,000 for payment of the Morgan raid claims, and to provide that the Government shall appoint special Commissioners to proceed to Washington City to urge the General Government to pay these claims. This report was thought to be such a compromise as would secure its adoption, but it did not suit the friends of the Morgan raid claim, and they refused to agree to it.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, May 4.—The special conference of the Mormon Church assembled to-day. No business of importance was transacted.

It is rumored that Brigham Young will resign the Presidency of the Church during the session of the conference.

Application has been made to the commander of Camp Douglass for two companies of troops to protect settlers in the San Pete Valley. The Southern Utah Indians are menacing, and the settlers are greatly alarmed. Gen. Morrow, commander of the troops at Camp Douglass, is seriously ill.

Maj. J. D. Wooley, and Gardner, Assayer, publish a lengthy card in vindication of the charges of complicity in the Stafford & Lone Star Mine swindle. A libel is instituted against the papers that published Harrison's card.

The Mormon conference, to-day, was only occupied with religious services.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 4.—The steamer Grafton arrived last evening, towing the canal-boat Marion, from Carondelet, loaded with pig-iron, Joliet. Canal-boats Commerce and Olive-Branch, both light, from St. Louis, destination unknown, and canal-boat Illadore, light, from St. Louis to Henry. Parson Brownlow, light, passed out of the canal bound for Carondelet.

Canal and river men complain that there is very little grain of any sort demanding transportation to Chicago, and the month just closed has been a remarkably dull one for their business.

The house of Loomis & Co. are loading about 2,000 tons of ice in this port for Southern markets.

The flood is again receding from the bottom lands.

Little Willie, 3 years of age, son of Patrick Healey, was drowned in the canal in this city this afternoon.

THE STORM-KING.

Another Terrible Snow-Storm in Kansas—Fifteen Persons Frozen to Death and Buried Beneath the Snow.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

From a gentleman who came in on the Denver Road yesterday, we learned the particulars, in part, of another terrible storm in Kansas, in which fifteen persons are known to have been killed in Cloud County, and reports of other losses of life are constantly coming in. He says its equal was never known in that section before, and fears are entertained that, when the worst is known, the loss of both life and property will be much more serious than it is now thought to be. During the storm the wind blew in fearful blasts, and trees were uprooted in a twinkling, as if they were saplings, and barns and sheds were carried into the air and landed hundreds of yards distant, as if they were as light and feathery as down.

The gentleman informed us that on Sunday morning, about daylight, when the storm was severest, the roof was blown off the stone house of a Mr. Snyder, residing near the east boundary of Cloud County. Part of the building was also blown in, but fortunately none of the inmates were injured by the falling walls. They were left to a more terrible and heart-rending fate than this, one that did not bring death "swift and sure," but that tortured out their lives in slow degrees. The snow was then several feet deep, and the flakes continued to fall so fast and in such blinding drifts that the house was soon filled with the "feathery flakes," and which were to be their winding-sheet. The blowing away of the roof left them exposed to the snow and wind, and they could not have survived any great length of time.

Mr. Snyder's family consisted of himself, wife, five children, and a laborer who was there to assist him in his farming duties.

The remains of Synder were found several feet from the building, and it is thought from surrounding circumstances that he left no stone unturned nor spared no pains to succor his perishing family. Finding that he could not shield them from the storm or get them to any place where they would be safe from the keen and biting blasts, it seems that he started north in the hope of obtaining assistance, and return yet in time to save his family. Alas! how vain all earthly hopes. He could not have gone but a few paces when he was overpowered by the chilling winds and deprived of his life. When found, the children seemed to have had some additional wrappings and covering that had been hastily thrown over them, and it may be that the mother survived for some time after the roof was taken away by the wind. The scene that presented itself Monday morning when they were discovered beggars description. The youngest child, a young boy of tender years, was enclasped in his mother's arms. His little face, now cold in death, did not betoken any signs of anguish in his last moments, and a smile rather seemed to play upon his countenance as he slept so peacefully and quiet "after life's fitful fever."

The other four children were sleeping in couples, and had nestled near to each other, as if in an effort to keep warm. The remains were taken to a neighboring farm-house, and were to have been interred yesterday evening.

A few miles west of this another family, seven in all, met with a similar fate. Mr. Ulricher, a native of Germany, was residing in a small frame building that had been improvised until his means would allow to build a more comfortable one. Ulricher seems to have gotten up and with his wife made an effort to reach the barn, which was built of heavy timbers, and was more safe in a storm than the dwelling. It was doubtless his intent to try and get his wife there and then return for his sister and children. They never reached their destination, however, and were found dead beneath the snow, half way between the corn-crib and the house. The children were all frozen to death in their beds.

National Agricultural Congress.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March, 1873.

The next, being the second meeting, of the National Agricultural Congress, will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., commencing on Wednesday, May 28, 1873. The necessary local arrangements for the occasion, it is now understood, will be ample and complete.

By the Constitution of this body each State and Territory is entitled to two representatives for every State organization fostering agricultural pursuits. The United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Schools and Colleges with an endowment of not less than $20,000, and Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of not less than fifty members, contributing to the support of this Congress, are entitled to one representative each.

In urging the appointment and attendance of delegates as thus provided for, very little needs to be said. The purpose of the organization is to afford an opportunity, annually, for an interchange of views and opinions upon all subjects affecting the interests of agriculture and its kindred industries, and to promote concert of action among those engaged in these pursuits, in all matters relating to them and of national importance.

The advantages to be derived from such a medium, even in ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances, are quite apparent, and now that the public mind is thoroughly aroused to the necessity of considering with the greatest deliberation many questions touching the industrial interests of this country, there is good reason to expect a full representation. No similar body has ever assembled in the United States upon whose action rested a more serious responsibility than will rest upon the action of this in many respects. I hope it will be the pleasure, as it is certainly the duty of every organization to participate, to avail itself of the privilege. The constituent bodies which have appointed, or may hereafter appoint representatives, will please notify the Secretary, Charles W. Greene, Jackson, Tenn., who will in due time advise them of the subjects to be presented for consideration.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, President.

Fruit in Livingston County, Ill.

From the Pontiac (Ill.) Sentinel, May 1.

We have heard a great deal said recently regarding the condition of fruit trees and nursery stock in this county, but we were not aware of the extent of the injury sustained by our nurserymen and fruit-growers by the intense and protracted cold weather last winter and this spring, until we made a careful examination of the trees in this vicinity. The nurserymen themselves were not aware of the great damage and loss they had sustained until the recent warm days more plainly revealed the actual condition of their trees. Even yet many trees look well which will never again put forth their foliage. In a fine lot of about one hundred plum and pear trees, from two to twelve years old, examined this week, not one was found alive; and among a choice lot of fifty early and late Richmond cherry trees, all were found to be more or less injured—some entirely killed. The apple trees have not suffered so much, yet many of them, more particularly the Early Harvest and Rambo varieties, are badly injured. Of the smaller fruit, the Kittitany blackberries, some varieties of raspberries, and all grape vines we examined, were dead. Trees and vines which looked well two weeks ago, now show plainly the injury they have received. Many trees which yet look well, the buds of which are bursting and look green, proved to be entirely dead one foot from the ground. It is impossible to estimate the immense damage sustained by our fruit-growers and farmers, and to some it is really discouraging to see fine thrifty trees of choice varieties of fruit, upon which have been spent years of labor and care, entirely destroyed, and fit only for stove wood. It is bad enough to lose a crop occasionally from an orchard, but it is much worse to lose trees which have cost years of toil to bring to a bearing condition.

Judge Sherman.

CLEVELAND, O., May 4.—The Cleveland Bar Association held its regular meeting on Saturday evening, at which the resolution censuring Judge Sherman, of the Supreme Court of this district, which was introduced at a previous meeting, was reconsidered and rejected.

The following was unanimously adopted in its stead.

Resolved, That we have read with deep regret the evidence of the Hon. Charles T. Sherman, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Ohio, before the Congressional Committee, together with his letters mentioned therein, and in view thereof, without indicating what action should be taken in his case by Congress, we declare it to be the sense of this Bar that the usefulness of Judge Sherman has been seriously impaired by the facts and disclosures above mentioned, and that we cannot extend to him the confidence so necessary between the Bench and Bar in the proper administration of justice.

Pittsburgh Delegates to the International Typographical Union.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 4.—At a meeting of Typographical Union No. 7, last night, a bitter contest was closed by the election of delegates to the International Typographical Union, which meets in Montreal next June. John Douglass was elected to represent the newspaper printers, and William G. Boyd to represent the book and job printers. Throughout the West and South Mr. Douglass is well known.

The Plague in Pennsylvania.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Reports from all parts of the State mention the prevalence of cerebro-spinal meningitis as approaching almost to an epidemic. A great number of fatal cases have occurred within the past month or two. The people are at a loss to account for it, but many attribute it to malaria arising from the wasting of the unusually heavy amounts of snow which fell during the past winter. The disease attacks people of all ages, but seems to be, so far, especially fatal to young people. The mortality from this disease seems to have been as great as that from the small-pox epidemic in the thickly-settled communities of Pennsylvania during the years 1871 and 1872.

WEARY OF LIVING.

Yesterday afternoon a waiter at the Matteson House, on Wabash avenue, named David Blain, deliberately concluded that this life possessed no advantages over those in the dread eternity to come. He accordingly purchased a two-ounce bottle of laudanum and swallowed the contents, remarking to a friend who stood by and saw him take it, "I've done it at last; that will end me, I guess." Much alarmed, the friend ran into the office and informed Mr. Loring, the Clerk, of what had transpired. A physician was sent for, but was so long in arriving that the man became unconscious before anything was done. Subsequently two other physicians were summoned. The three worked on the body of the waiter until 6 o'clock last evening, when he died. Deceased had been intoxicated for some weeks, and to such an extent that he had been once discharged from Mr. Hill's service. It is believed that this incited him to the act. He was a single man, about 36 years old. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The closing lecture of the West Side Star Course will be delivered to-morrow evening, at the Union Park Congregational Church, by the Rev. Robert Collyer. He will speak about "Our Folks and Other Folks."

A still alarm was given the America Hose Company yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, for a fire in the bakery of No. 37 Blue Island avenue. The flames were speedily extinguished. Loss, $50; insured in the Globe, of St. Louis, for $2,000.

David Slade, an employe of the Matteson House, swallowed two ounces of laudanum at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, for some unexplained reason. Dr. E. J. Farwell and other physicians were called, and did everything they could to save the unfortunate man, but it is feared that he cannot recover.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a Bohemian boy, named Joseph Horach, aged 10 years, was run over by a train of ten cars, on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, near the corner of Brown and Walsh streets. He was fearfully mangled, and lived but a few minutes. He was attempting to cross the track when the engine struck him. The remains were taken to his home, No. 31 Walsh street.

A German, named John Moline, was found dead in his bed at No. 194 West Adams street yesterday morning. He had been sick for many months, and had become helpless. His wife deserted him a few weeks ago, which caused him great distress of mind. He has been in a very destitute condition. It was believed that he had committed suicide, but at the Coroner's inquest yesterday afternoon, Dr. Dunn made a post mortem examination, which revealed the fact that death was the result of consumption, no poison being found in his stomach and no marks of violence on his body. Deceased was about 38 years of age, and a sailor.

The Louisiana Troubles.

NEW IBERIA, May 4.—The company of Metropolitans from New Orleans left here at 9 o'clock this morning for St. Martinsville. After an uninterrupted march of ten miles, they entered the town and took possession of the Court-House without opposition.

Death from Chloral.

CORRY, Pa., May 4.—Mr. Charles E. Archibald, one of the oldest conductors on the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh Railroad, died suddenly this afternoon by taking an overdose of chloral. He was afflicted by nervous prostation.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4.—BEEVES—This week's market has been a most disastrous one to nearly all engaged in it. It has been unfavorable in all its features, and many firms here and elsewhere will lose heavily. Thursday's market opened with a moderate attendance of local buyers and butchers, and about the average number of sales that day were made at prices ¼c to ⅜c lower than the opening last week. Friday's attendance was quite large, consisting of a goodly representation from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and the East, and a large number of local buyers. The supply of cattle was ample, and there was every indication of a good trade, but large concessions had to be made by holders before any important sales were effected. On Saturday, Brighton and New York dealers were on hand, but, notwithstanding, the market ruled dull and sales of the day reached about 1,850 head, and sold at prices from ¼c to ½c lower than last week. On Sunday, four sales were made, the number sold reaching not more than 200 head. Receipts of Sunday, 82 car-loads, 14 of which went through in first hands. Only about 25 car-loads remain in the yards unsold at this writing. The average quality is much superior to last week, and among the receipts are some extras, the finest seen here this year.

MILCH COWS—Receipts number only about 50 head, and the demand is limited. A few were taken at $50.00 each. The market rules dull at from $45.00 to $60.00 for common to good.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply has been ample, but trade is extremely dull, the New York market being glutted, and the Eastern and local demand very limited. Sales of Saturday reached 2,400 head, and the market closed dull at a decline of ¼ to ½c per pound live weight. We quote unshorn at 7@7½c; shorn, 5@6c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Business was very quiet, owing to the cold and raining weather. Orders are coming forward more freely for sheetings and shirtings at reduced prices. Waltham bleached and brown wide sheetings are reduced ½c per yard. Fine bleached shirtings are firm in first hands at current prices. Colored cottons, glazed cambrics, and cottonades are in fair demand at steady rates. Prints, ginghams, and worsted dress fabrics are quiet. Woolens are very dull, and shawls inactive. Foreign goods continue quiet. The dry goods imports for the week were $1,721,428.

Pittsburgh Live-Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 3.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, 6¼@6½c; stockers, 4@5c; common, 5@5½c.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, $5.25@5.75; medium, $5.00@5.10; common, $4.25@4.75.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $6.00@6.20; Yorkers, $5.40@5.60.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 4.—PASSED UP—Prop New York; barks Vanderbilt, Peshtigo; brig Standard; schrs Thomas Sheldon, Waucoma.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Westport, Roanoke, Wenona, St. Joseph.

WIND—Southwest.

DEATHS.

SMITH—At Woodstock, McHenry County, Ill., on the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock a. m., M. B. Smith, aged 58 years.

Funeral at Norwood Park on Monday, May 5, at 11 o'clock a. m. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

ROWE—At Winnetka, 3d inst, of typhoid pneumonia, Susan Lincoln Rowe, aged 67 years, formerly of Hingham, Mass.

Funeral Monday, at 3 p. m. Remains will be taken East.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

ALEXANDER—Saturday, May 3, Mary Olivia, daughter of Arnold N. and Eliza K. Alexander, aged 21 months.

Funeral to-day (Monday) at 2 o'clock p. m., from the residence of the parents, No. 149 South Hoyne-st.

McDONALD—At her residence, in Jefferson Township, Mrs. Margaret McDonald, aged 73 years and 1 month.

Funeral by carriages to Rosehill, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends are invited without further notice.

AUCTION SALES.

By HAVENS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.
WILL SELL

MONDAY, May 5, at 10 a. m.—Jewelry, Watches, and Platedware.

TUESDAY, May 6, at 10 a. m.—Dry Goods, Hats, and Caps, etc., etc.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, at 9 1-2 a. m.—150 half chests of Tea. Also stock of Hardware and Tinware. One Boynton's Elevated Oven Range.

THURSDAY, May 8, at 9 1-2 a. m.—Furniture of two large Boarding-Houses, comprising everything in the housekeeping line.

SATURDAY, May 10, at 9 a. m.—Regular Furniture sale.

By HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

By HODGES & CO.
Elegant Furniture at the large brick dwelling,
506 West Washington-st.,
Two doors from Ashland-av.,
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY morning, May 6, at 10 o'clock, consisting of one elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, parlor, chamber, dining, and kitchen furniture; carpets, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c., &c., and everything pertaining to housekeeping. Sale positive, and without reserve.
N. B.—Will sell the entire contents of 617 West Lake-st. this (Monday) morning, at 10 a. m.
HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
SECOND GRAND
ARTSALE
OF THE
American Art Gallery,
OF NEW YORK.
An extremely CHOICE COLLECTION of FINE
OIL PAINTINGS,
By Celebrated Artists of the Modern School, will be sold by
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
At their Salesrooms,
55 & 57 South Canal-st.,
On Wednesday and Thursday, May 7 and 8.
Sale at 2½ and 7½ p. m. each day.
This collection will embrace the works of well and most favorably-known Artists. Among them are those of
Chas. A. Somers, A. Mario, Eug's Tayleure, C. Anelli, Belanchi, S. N. Carvalho, G. Jerome, Gilbert Manning, G. G. Hontwick, DeBuel, Bauman, J. J. Lang, Paul LaCroix, W. C. A. Freichs, Howard Hill, J. Libmon, C. Williams, G. Foster, Rosenburg, Oregon Wilson, N. Bush.
Also, PICTURES, FINE PASTEL AND CHRYSTAL MEDALLIONS.
The Paintings are tastefully mounted in fine Gold Leaf Frames, and will be sold together.
The Pictures will be on exhibition, free, with description catalogue, on and after Tuesday, 6th.

On Wednesday, May 7.
Fine New Top Buggies;
Trotting, Side Spring, Democrat, and Express Wagons, Phaetons;
Double and Single Harness;
AT AUCTION, at 25 and 31 West Washington-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 7, at 10 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

On Thursday, May 8.
DRY GOODS,
Ready-made Clothing,
Straw Goods, Carpeting,
Boots, Shoes, etc.,
AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, May 8, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.
OUR REGULAR TUESDAY SALE
Will be a very attractive one, and will include
Dry Goods, Hats and Caps,
Misses' & Child's Pique Suits, Shawls,
Gents' Lisle Thread & British Hosiery,
A large line of Ribbons, and
Silk, Gingham, & Linen Parasols,
And, at 11 a. m., 100 rolls ASS'D CARPETS
TUESDAY, May 6, at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Boots, Shoes, & Slippers
AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,
On Wednesday, May 7, at 9 1-2 a. m.
As the season advances our consignors are pressing for money, and we shall CLOSE OUT 600 CASES OF VERY DESIRABLE GOODS.
G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

74 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR INDIANA-AV.
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, MAY 8, at 10 o'clock,
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Marble-Top Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Marble-Top Tables, Marble-Top Commodes, Mirrors, Ext. Tables, What-Nots, Brussel and Wool Carpets, China, Silver and Glassware, 2 Cook Stoves, 3 Ice Chests.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
AT THE
Marble-Front Dwelling,
384 - Wabash-av. - 384
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY MORNING, May 6, at 10 o'clock,
Consisting of very rich Parlor Furniture, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Easy Chairs, Elegant Velvet Parlor Carpets, Body and Tapestry Brussels Carpets, Dining-room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Real Lace Curtains, Crockery, Table Ware, Glassware, and everything pertaining to housekeeping. Sale absolute.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Important Art Sale.
HIGH-CLASS
OIL PAINTINGS.
ELISON & FOSTER would respectfully call the attention of art-lovers to a new and valuable collection of
PAINTINGS AND WORKS OF ART,
Collected during the past year by CHARLES RODE, Esq., of Brooklyn, New York, and which will be on exhibition at
CENTRAL HALL,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., commencing on Monday, May 5, 1873. This collection comprises choice examples of the best Foreign and American Schools, and contains representative pictures of the following well-known Artists:
Cecile Ferrere, Zach Noterman, Otto Erdeman, Louis Robbe, Francois Musin, E. Castan, L. Lampe, B. Voltz, Amberg, Van Starkenberg, Prof. Sunderland, Jacques Carabain, Carl Becker, G. Sus, H. Van Seben, Prof. A. Doll, R. Maes, Van Lockhurst, Van Lamputten, E. Morris, E. D. Lewis, W. L. Sontag, C. P. Ream, Harry Young, John Donaghy, A. Van Willis, J. C. Wiggins, Van Severdonck, F. Deschamps, H. Lat.
The whole to be sold BY AUCTION, without reserve,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
Afternoons and Evenings, May 7 and 8, commencing at 2 and 7½ o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
AUCTION SALE OF
Elegant Furniture, &c.,
At 717 West Washington-st., TUESDAY MORNING, May 6, at 10 o'clock, the entire contents of above dwelling, consisting of
Splendid Parlor Furniture, upholstered in Plush and Rep, Elegant Brussels and Wool Carpets, nearly new, Magnificent Side Board, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Dining-Room Furniture, Kitchen Stove and Utensils, Rich Marble-Top Tables, Spring Beds and Bedding, China and Glassware, Plated Ware, &c., &c., &c.
All but little used and first-class goods in every respect. Also at same place, One Fine Milch Cow.
By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE OF
CROCKERY, HARDWARE & PLATED WARE,
On Tuesday Morning, May 6, at 10 O'Clock,
AT 31 & 33 SOUTH CANAL-ST.
10 Crates W. G. Crockery,
12 Casks W. G. Crockery,
4 Casks C. C. Ware, in open lots to the trade.
Also stock of HARDWARE and TINWARE, consisting of AXES, HATCHETS, TIN BASINS, JAPANNED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.